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BREWOOD:

A RÉSUMÉ

Historical and Topographical.

BY

JAMES HICKS SMITH,
BARRISTER AT-LAW.

Contents.

BREWOOD.
THE MANOR.
THE DEANERY.
THE PARISH.
THE CHANCEL.
THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
THE HALL.
THE TOWN.
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AFFAIRES ETRANGÈRES.
THE STREAMS.
APPENDIX.
WITH
A MEMOIR OF THE COMPILER.

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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WILLIAM PARKE.
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Preface.

Though Staffordshire be a midland county traversed from east to west by the ancient main road from London to Chester, and from south to north by the great cross road from Bristol to Manchester, and though the Railways have followed the course of these great main routes, yet Staffordshire is little known to the travelling public: people know that there is the Black Country and the Potteries, but they do not know that the one occupies only the extreme south-west, the other only the extreme north-west corner of Staffordshire; they do *not* know that the great extent of the county are tracts of grand moorland and beautiful forest; still less do they know that but little removed from the great roads I have mentioned are centres of population which have little changed in the last two hundred years, where communion with Rome has been hereditary, where through immemorial copyhold tenure the relations of Lord and Vassal have been little impaired, where the artizan and the shopkeeper lives on his own "Court-land," and unites with his craft or his trade the labours of a small farmer; such a district *par excellence* is Brewood.

1358854

But at Brewood these ancient features are seriously imperilled. An Act of Parliament for a railway to connect Brewood with Wolverhampton has been obtained, and the villa of the oppidan will, in all probability, supersede the hereditary messuage of the copyholder. An equally serious danger threatens its sylvan beauties; collieries have already broken up the south-west side of Cannock Chase,

and not only the smoke, but the chimnies of the furnaces on the peak of the Chase are already distinctly visible from Brewood. My kind publisher is most anxious that the present features of BREWOOD should be fully recorded before they may have passed away for ever; and he has consented to a republication of my *Résumé Historical and Topographical*, enlarged and revised, for not a copy of the edition of eight years ago can now be had for love or money.

I regret that in my *Résumé* so much should still be conjectural; no doubt an analysis of the MANOR COURT ROLLS would furnish with certainty the history of every messuage in Brewood. Access to the *Court Rolls* has been most freely afforded me by the Lord, Mr. Giffard of Chillington, and every assistance has been afforded me by his Bailiff; but to analyse the *Court Rolls* would be the work of a life even had one nothing else to do.

My *Résumé* does not aspire to be an archaiological work: it is simply an attempt to place on record such events as have affected the present position of Brewood, and to present them to my friends in a readable form: those who wish the information which antiquaries afford can refer to the well-known *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood*, and the several booklets supplementary to those *Notes*, which have been printed, a list of which will be found in *The Herald and Genealogist*, Part XXXVII., *fo.* 66, in a note to an essay on the *Giffards of Chillington*, June, 1871.

The table subjoined shows that the POPULATION of Brewood Parish has in the decade between the Census of 1861 and 1871 decreased by 162 souls: the application of machinery to agriculture lessens the demand for labour; the better class of Labourers enlist as Policemen and Railway Porters, the inferior class migrate to the collieries which have been opened at Rugeley and Bruerton, their place being partly occupied by Irish.

Lammas Day, 1874.

PREFACE
TO
THE FIRST EDITION.

Since 1858 so much information regarding Brewood has been collected by myself and others, that it has been frequently urged upon me that the same should be embodied in a consecutive narrative, instead of being separately printed as *Stray Notes* or otherwise. I have attempted to carry out the idea in the following pages. I have purposely avoided details which have been fully and accurately printed elsewhere, which may excuse apparent brevity on some points. Where I have availed myself of the well-known *Notes and Collections* for matter or idea, I trust I have not been remiss in acknowledging my obligation.

Few as these pages are, their contents have not been collected without large expenditure of time and trouble; and I wish to express my obligations to the many kind friends who have assisted my labours. The initials J. S. G. are those of my friend the Rev. John S. Grenside; but to his information and direction to sources of information I am indebted for much more than is contained only in the paragraphs to which his initials are appended.

JAMES H. SMITH,

The Dawscroft, Brewood,

14th December, 1866. *near Stafford.*

PREFACE

TO

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Notes and Collections relating to Brewood were six years ago printed for private circulation only by the Wolverhampton Bookseller, who has allowed his name to appear on my title-page. The following have been since collected by one who (though not born there) has had a long ancestral and personal connection with Brewood—but whose assistance while the *Notes and Collections* were preparing was declined. As EMENDATIONS they do not claim to be infallible; on many points they are simply conjectural, and in many they are but the natural result of a second head and hand revising for and assisting a former, which may also be said of the ADDITIONS. It should be added that the labours of the Curators of the Record Office are yearly making accessible records of past generations which afford much local information, particularly where the localities had any connection with the Ecclesiastics or Ecclesiastical History of our country. The compiler regrets that the purely archaiological arrangement of these pages will prevent their being of much interest to such of his friends as are simply general readers.

JAS. H. SMITH,

The Dawscroft,

Brewood,

near Stafford.

S. Barnabas' Day, 1864.

BREWOOD.

Acreage 11,832 acres.
Population in 1861 3,399 souls.
„ in 1871 3,237 do.
Assessment to Poor's Rate 27,736 Pounds sterling.
„ to County Rate 27,573 do.
Entitled to vote in Election of Knights of the Shire, 20th July, 1867, under the Reform Act of 1832—

Freeholders	71		
Owners of Tithe rent-charge	2		
		—	73
Copyholders			15
Occupiers	54		
Lessee of Tithe rent-charge	1	55	
		—	— 143

The registration of 1868, under the Reform Act of the previous year, added 60 Occupiers,
2 Leaseholders,
1 Freeholder, and
12 described simply as Owners.

75 + 143 = 218

But the *Poll Book*, 1868, edited by Edward Fernie, gives as voting

Conservatives—Smith Child ...	131	Meynell Ingram ...	130
Liberals—W. S. Forster	24	H. W. H. Foley ...	21
Duplicates.....	17		
Unpolled	30		

Total number on Register ... 202 Being 16 less than above.
There was no contest at the General Election last February.

ERRATA.

Fo. 4.—In notes, line 1, for "Pecke" *read* "Peche."

Fo. 11.—In line 3, for "William Salt's Library" *read* "William Salt Library."

Fo. 18.—In line 29, for "1506" *read* "1606."
(This, an error in copy, runs throughout, *vide* Fo. 19, line 9; Fo. 27 in notes, line 3.)

Fo. 19.—In line 8, for "Wood" *read* "Warde" (as in *Pedigree*, fo. 38.)

Fo. 35.—In line 25, for "Sansom" *read* "Sansone."

Fo. 37.—In line 7, for "Peeke" *read* "Peche."

Fo. 38.—In line 30, for "Bonaverture" *read* "Bonaventure."

In Pedigree of Giffard of Chillington, note 2.—"Evidently a mistake for *Edwardi Sexti:*" this is a blunder. Supposing Sir John Giffard was not more than eighty-seven years of age when he died, he would be fifteen years old at the death of King Edward the Fourth, and might have been knighted by that Sovereign.

Fo. 42.—In line 5, for "Merriden" *read* "Meriden."

Fo. 46.—In line 1, for "Charle" *read* "Charles."

Fo. 48.—In notes, line 22, for "Ann" *read* "Anne."

Fo. 76.—In line 6, for "Sheffington" *read* "Skeffington."

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Brewood.

THE NAME is probably connected with the Roman town of Pennocrucium, and readers must not be startled when told that it is synonymous with Frightful Wood. It has been shown almost to a certainty that Pennocrucium was situate where the River Penk crosses the Watling Street at Stretton Mill; and that Horsebrook was, and Brewood may have been, a suburb of Pennocrucium.* It is notorious that the Roman towns left in ruins by the devastations of the Picts and Scots (and no doubt Pennocrucium must have been then devastated, as even its actual site has been donbtful) were believed for centuries afterwards to be the abode of Evil Spirits. (The name of the Parish is spelt "Brewode" in the records of the fourteenth century; the verb "Bre" is used in Chaucer in the sense of to frighten; and "Breyde" to run away, the ordinary act of alarm; and a lane in the Township of Brewood, towards Kiddemore, now stopt, was called Spirit Lane.—*J. S. G.*)

SITUATE in Staffordshire, in the Hundred of Cuttlestone, Brewood, on its western side, adjoins Shropshire, from which it is separated by the Shire Lane. Crossing the parish from south to north, the River Penk, though not a recognised, is a natural boundary between Stafford and Salop, the parish eastward of the River having the moorland character of one county, to the westward the undulating features of the other. All undulation is more or less volcanic, and the earthquakes which ran along the west of England on Nov. 4th, 1678, on Nov. 9th, 1852, and October 6th, 1863, were all very smartly felt in and about the town of Brewood, where the red sandstone lies very near the surface.

The site of the town is an edge of table land sloping somewhat abruptly, but pleasantly, to east and south, and is a sunny spot where population would naturally settle. The Forest would give the Town importance, the Forest Courts would be held there; what Mansfield was to Sherwood, what Lyndhurst was to the New Forest, Brewood Town would be to the Forest of its name.

* Harwood's Erdeswick's *Survey of Staffordshire*; Cox's *Magna Britannia*; *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood.*

The Manor.

The Manor of Brewood was one of the earliest possessions of the See of Mercia.* "Before the Conquest," says Collier, "the Bishops of the Diocese had their Palace at Brewood"—though according to Denne, *Palace* is the term appropriated to the residence of a Bishop in the City, which gave name to the See; their other residences were called Manor Houses† or Castles.‡ The "capital Messuage and close," which was the Episcopal residence at Brewood, is traditionally believed to have occupied the east end of the Market Place; then probably an open Green extending between the Bargate and Newport Streets to the spot where the road from Newport forks, still called High Green. Some low timber-built houses, evidently the remains of a larger building, and an ancient arched doorway, remain. The Manor House would adjoin the north side of the Churchyard, and in digging graves beyond the line of yew trees, being the part annexed in 1825, several very substantial foundations

* A.D. 656, Bishops of Mercia, who subsequently became—
669, Bishops of Lichfield.
786, Archbishop of Lichfield.
799, Bishops of Lichfield.
1075, Bishops of Chester.
1085, Bishops of Coventry.
1185, Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield.
1661, Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry.
1836, Bishops of Lichfield.

† Dr. Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, vol. ii. p. 556, note.

‡ Thus the Bishop's Palace and Throne were at Lichfield, and his Baronial Castle at Eccleshall; while at Brewood, Longdon, and elsewhere he had simply a Manor House.

are found. The Sandy Lane would be the boundary of the Manor House premises, on their north side, the town probably reaching down the Hill to the Brewood Water; the oldest parts of the town being evidently Sandy Lane, Dean Street, and the Pavement.

In *Doomsday Book* "the Bishop of Chester holds Breude." The temporalities were retained for some time in the hands of the Crown on the deaths of Bishops Geoffrey de Muscamp in 1208; of Walter de Langton in 1322; and of Roger de Northburgh in 1360: King John occupied the Manor House on several of his progresses; and gave his Royal Licence to the Bishop for enclosing a Park in his wood at Brewood. Bishop Roger de Weseham died here in 1258, having resigned his See three years before: Brewood Manor had probably been assigned to him as a provision on his resignation. There is no record of any Bishop having afterwards occupied the residence. In 1322 the "capital Messuage with garden and close" was returned by the Receiver as rented at eighteenpence a year, though estimated at forty pence. It was then probably in a dilapidated condition,—as it is nowhere mentioned in the inquiry of 1361, it had then probably become ruinous.

The site of the Bishop's PARK is well known; the farm on it is still called the Park Farm—and the Lodge in its immediate neighbourhood doubtless occupies the site of the Keeper's Lodge (*Custodis Domus*), more than once mentioned in the accounts of the royal Receivers.

The value of the Episcopal property at Brewood at different periods can be ascertained. In *Doomsday Book* it is described as "in the time of King Edward" (the Confessor), "ten pounds, now one hundred shillings." In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* (*tempore Edwardi I.*) at thirty-eight pounds and four shillings.* In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (*tempore Henrici VIII.*) at fifty-eight pounds two shillings and elevenpence. There were two water-mills (one a fulling mill), valued in *Doomsday Book* at eight shillings a year, in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* at sixty shillings, in the reign of Edward the Third, at between five and six pounds. Probably the Fulling Mill stood at Brewood Forge—the other Mill at Engleton.

THE BISHOP was Lord Paramount of Brewood; the subinfeuda-

* For the value in 1322 of the Manor and other Episcopal property in Brewood—See *Appendix*.

tions—viz., the Deanery Manor, Aspley, Bromhall, Chillington,* Coven, Engleton, Gunston, and Somerford, doing to him Knight's service and suit in his Court. At the Conquest there were in the Manor eight serfs (bondsmen to the Lord without any certain tenure of land), twenty-four villains (*adscripti glebæ*, who held land burdened with certain servile duties), and seventeen boors (holding land on condition of supplying the Lord with certain small provisions for his board). In the time of Edward the First, the rents of Assize were twenty-one pounds yearly—the view of frankpledge was worth fifteen shillings, the aids of villains amounted to thirty shillings yearly, and the other perquisites of the Court to thirty shillings more. In 1322, twenty shillings was received for frankpledge, and twelve shillings as the aids or acknowledgments of the villains. In 1361, between twelve and fifteen pounds was received from the rents of Assize both of freemen and natives—but only two shillings had been received for pleas and perquisites in the Manor Court, "because during the Receivership no quarrels or attachments had happened whence more could be levied." In Henry the Eighth's time the perquisites of the Court were thirteen shillings and fourpence. In Edward the Third's time, the villains ploughed for the Lord for three days a year, or paid threepence a day: there were several customs payable to the Lord. On the Feast of S. Michael, *Stuck*, which appears to have been for maintaining the Flood-gates in the Brooks which watered the meadow lands; Stuck, being probably Stock or Prison, as would now be said Dam—on the Feast of S. Mark, *Frythpenny* (or Frankpledge) and Carriage of Salt—on the Feast of S. Martin, *Take* of Pigs. The Giffards of Chillington long held the Manor on a Lease of Lives from the Bishop,† and are now, by purchase of the reversion from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, seized in fee.

As connected with the Manor, it may be mentioned here that in 1221 Henry the Third granted a Charter to William de Cornhull, Bishop of Lichfield, to hold a MARKET every Friday at Brewood, and

* Richard Pecke, Bishop of Coventry, confirmed the grant of Chillington from Peter Corbucion to Peter Giffard—(*Vide post.* Brewood Suburban). Extract from the *Huntbach's MSS.*, by the Hon. Charles Wrottesley.

† The earliest existing Court Roll is dated the sixth of March, 1653: John Giffard, Esq., was then the Lord.

Friday continued to be market-day here till the discontinuance of the market at the end of the last century. The Market Cross fell down in 1810, just as preparations were making for celebrating the majority of the late Mr. Giffard, and the market pump was destroyed in a bonfire on the fifth of November, 1837. The Fair is on the 19th of September—there was, till lately, a fair held also in May—the names of the Bargate and Broadgate Houses mark where the Lords of the Manor took their tolls on these occasions. Until 1842, the September Fair closed at midday, and the Leet Court was opened by procession—the staves carried on the occasion are still at the Swan Inn,* and the Leet Court concluded by a dinner to the copyholders.

* Two of these staves, the gift of the Owner of the Swan Inn, are in my library.

The Deanery.

Brewood was till 1846 a Peculiar of the Dean of Lichfield, exempt from Archidiaconal Visitation. The Dean had been from time immemorial Patron and appropriate Rector of Brewood, Prebend of Brewood and Adbaston, and Lord of the Deanery Manor in Brewood. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* the joint Prebend is valued at £26 13s. 4d. per annum; in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* at £40, and the revenues of the Dean, as Rector of Brewood, at £30 a year. In 1649, according to *The Survey of the Prebend Parsonage and Manor* of Brewood by the Parliamentary Commissioners, the rectorial tithes were leased at £40 a year; the lessee of "Brende Rectory" (the tithes of Brewood Park and Chillington were leased separately) being bound "to keep "in repair the Manor House and the Chancel of the Church, and "to give a payment to the Dean twice a year, if he come to preach in "the church at Brende." The date of the lease is the 4 *Caroli* I. (1629), and the older parts of the present Manor House, known as the Dean's Hall, are probably about that date. No mention of any Manor House or Messuage is made in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. In 1842 the tithes were commuted, and the annual income to the Lessees of the Dean was settled as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To T. W. Giffard, Esq.	452	12	0
C. Wade and J. Pavier (Executors of Joseph Smith, of the Forge)	99	3	0
William Icke	100	9	0
Sir R. H. Inglis and C. Bouchier (Trustees of Somerford)	1,275	13	1
	1,927	17	1

In 1868, on the death of the Hon. and Rev. E. J. Howard, D.D., the temporalities passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the advowson to the Bishop of the Diocese.

The Parish.

The Parish is divided into the Township of Brewood, and the liberties of Chillington, Coven, Engleton, Gunston and the Hattons, Horsebrook, Kiddemore and Somerford, each of which maintains its roads separately. Six Overseers of the Poor are annually elected in Vestry; the four first names being recommended to the Magistrates for admission. Formerly the four Overseers were elected as for Coven, Brewood &c., Chillington &c., and Somerford &c. ("the 4 quarters of the Parish"), and separate accounts were kept of the relief in each Liberty—but an uniform rate is made for the entire Parish, which is now in the Penkridge Union, to which it elects four Guardians. The premises called "the Old Workhouse" are situate in the lane leading to Kiddemore, between the Churchfields and the Hockerill. Some time at the end of the last century,* the Poor were removed to other premises, which in 1837 became the Workhouse of the Penkridge Union, for which purpose it was considerably enlarged. In 1872 the Poor of the Penkridge Union were removed to the New Union Workhouse at Cannock. The premises which are the property of the Churchwardens of the parish as Trustees of the Dole Funds are now unoccupied.†

* I have been unable to trace the exact date, but in the Manor Court Rolls the present Workhouse Premises are described in 1795 as late in the possession of Thomas Salt, but now of Widow Lees; in 1801, as late in the possession of Widow Lees, late of William Wootton, now of the Overseers of the Poor. On the 17th September in the latter year it was ordered in Vestry that Notices be served on the following persons to quit premises occupied by Paupers, and whose rent had late been paid by the Parish—viz., Mrs. Rebecca Careless, Mr. Pitt, the Rev. Hamlet Harrison.

† For Doles—See *Appendix*.

The ancient office of CHURCHWARDEN would seem to have been in abeyance during great part of the Interregnum of the seventeenth century—Churchwardens having ceased to be elected in 1646, simultaneous with the close of the Incumbency of the Reverend William Chandler—and the entire municipal duties of the Parish would seem to have been exercised by the "Constable of the Constablewick of Brewood," to whom "lewnes" or levies were granted. In 1654 "John Dolman, Minister," appears to have attended in Vestry for the first time, and two Churchwardens were elected and chosen, but the lewnes from time to time continued to be granted to the Constable, until in October, 1658, "John Dolman, Minister," again attended, and "a whole lewne was granted to John "Newe and Thomas Child, Churchwardens of the Parish of "Brewood;" in February following "two whole lewnes" were granted to the Overseers—viz., the two Churchwardens and four others—and from that time the Parish Officers have continued to be annually elected as at present.

Whenever the name of "John Dolman, Minister" is appended to the Vestry minutes, it follows the signatures of the two Churchwardens; his predecessor Chandler, and his successor Bagnold, always head the list of names—it will be recollected that the assumption of the Chair in Vestry by the Incumbent was of Laudian origin.

For ecclesiastical purposes two districts have been created in the Parish—that of S. John the Evangelist at Bishopswood in 1852, and that of S. Paul Coven in 1858.*

A propos of Churchwardens, it is recorded in the Minutes of 4th March, 1643, of Thomas Smith and John Tranter, the outgoing Churchwardens, "that there remaines due unto them laid out of their purse over and above the summe of £2 3s., which sum they are contented to get by law or otherwise, of such parties in y^e^ Parish as are behinde of their lewnes and other payments." An example it would be well if modern Churchwardens would follow, as for the in-coming Churchwardens to reimburse their predecessors such sums "laid out of their purse" is clearly illegal.

The latest PERAMBULATIONS of the Parish were in 1838 and 1861.

* See *Appendices*.

In the Appendix will be found a fragment of a minute of the former—and a newspaper report of the latter.

In the CHURCH the Chancel is Early English; the Tower and Nave, Perpendicular. The Church was re-roofed and its entrances and windows altered in 1776-7, and it was re-pewed in 1827—in neither case were the alterations improvements—when re-roofed the transverse gables of the south aisle were destroyed. Until 1827 the Chancel possessed stalls and a screen, and was approached by steps;* none of these were replaced. In 1830 a faculty was obtained to *take down* the old pews, sitting-places, and galleries, and to empower certain Commissioners† to allot the new pews and sittings. The pews have the usual fault of being too high—however, only two in the nave, those attached to the Mansions of Chillington and Somerford respectively, are square—they adjoin, and their partitions were formerly much higher than the other pews; they were reduced to an uniform height on the occasion of a visit of the Bishop of Lichfield to Brewood, at Whitsuntide, 1851. The Spire was repaired in 1772 and again in 182 ; on the latter occasion it was rebuilt from the second (the central) tier of windows.‡

In the Chancel are 4 altar tombs, with recumbent figures of the Giffards of Chillington, of the Tudor and early Stuart period;§ there are mural monuments of the families of Fowke and Holland, Moreton of Engleton, Monckton of Somerford, and others. Monuments of other families in the Parish are said to have stood in the Church, and either to have been removed or buried under the floor at the alterations. One tablet, sometimes called the Leveson Tablet, was in 1863 found in the Station Master's Premises at the Four Ashes, and has been replaced in the Church. Its inscription is given in the Appendix.

The WAKE is the Sunday following the nineteenth of September; it

* *Ashmolean MSS.*, No. 853, *p.* 28.

† The Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Vicar of Albrighton; the Rev. John Clare, Vicar of Bushbury; the Rev. Edwin Kempson, of Blymhill, Clerk; Henry Hordern, of Wolverhampton, and Henry Crockett, of Little Onn, Gentlemen.

‡ This is well remembered by many residents in Brewood, but I have been unable to ascertain the exact year, an hiatus occurring in the Minutes of the Vestry, other than the Select Vestry, from 1818 to 1824.

§ *Vide post* The Chancel.

has been before mentioned that the Fair is now held on that day, but until the change of Style it was held on the eighth, the Festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.* The fair would therefore be held on the anniversary of the Feast of Dedication, the wake on the Sunday in the Octave. Fairs dependent on Feasts, other than moveable Feasts, were by implication excepted from the operation of the Act, 24 *Georgii* II., for correcting the Calendar. The change of Style was very unpopular in the rural districts; and the parishioners of Brewood would appear to have asserted their right not to change the day of their Fair. In 1835, Bull-baiting at the Wake was discontinued, and Horse-races substituted; however, the ring and staple to which the bull was tethered are still in the Market-place, having been carefully preserved as a relic of bygone customs, when the pavement was replaced by macadam. Ten years ago it was stated† that "Brewood Wake, having successfully lost its Bull-baiting and its Horse-races, had dwindled to 2 cake-stalls and 2 public-house balls;" but in later years shows and sports have returned.

When Edward the Sixth's Commissioners visited Brewood Church there were four BELLS; there are now six, the inscriptions upon which are appended; and they would all seem to have been made, or at least to have been recast, since 1552. In 1638, the period of Church restoration under Laud and Juxon, "3 whole lewnes were layd and levied for and towards the payment of a new Bell lately provided by the said Churchwardens for the use and service of the Church." This was most probably the existing Great Bell. The legality of the lewne may be doubted—first, because the rate was clearly made for a retrospective purpose; and secondly, because it excused those who had voluntarily contributed; but such parochial illegalities were in accordance with the Laudian policy. An Evening Bell‡ was rung from Allhallowmas to Candlemas; whether it had come down from the days when the Canonical Hours of Prayer were marked by the tolling of a Bell, or whether it had originated in the convenience of the inhabitants as a signal during the winter months to cease work, is hard to say. There used to be rung at the conclusion of the midday Service each Sunday a bell,

* Cox's *Magna Britannia.*

† *Wolverhampton Chronicle,* 28th September, 1864.

‡ See *Appendix.*

popularly called the Pudding Bell, and one for a quarter of an hour up to eleven a.m. on Shrove Tuesday called the Pancake Bell.

In William Salt's Library at Stafford, the record of two Briefs in aid of this parish for collection throughout England and Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed have been found. The one granted the second of August, 1783, to be made on the first of September for the benefit of Andrew Cherrington* whose bakehouse in Brewood had been burnt down on the first of May previous, and in favour of Ellen Heath, Widow, whose dwelling at Preston, in the parish of Penkridge, had been burnt down on the nineteenth of April previous. The aggregate damage stated at £833 13s. 6d. The other granted the third of December, 1816, to be made on the fifteenth of February, "for a sudden and terrible fire broke out in Park Lane, in the parish "of Brewood, in the dwelling-house of Francis Pigott, Yeoman;" the damage having been £334 6s.

The Vicar's Income in Henry the Eighth's time was £6 17s. 8d. *per annum;* in 1646 it was £20 *per annum;* in 1737 it was £50 per annum, "including Easter dues, "Surplice fees, and Queen Anne's bounty."† In 1793 the reverend Thomas Muchall succeeded in establishing his claim as against the Dean of Lichfield to all small tithes in the parish of Brewood, except the tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, and lambs. (*Calmell vs. Giffard*, Staffordshire, 9 June, 1797.)‡ In 1842 the Vicarial tithes were commuted at £670 *per annum.* The following is a list of the Vicars, so far as has been ascertained:—

1275. Sir Robert de Twyford—from an order of Presentation by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.§

* In 1786, Thomas Careless, of Brewood, School Master, was admitted as tenant of the Lord to a close or piece of land in the Liberty of Horsebrook, in the possession of Andrew Cherrington; in 1823 the reverend Jeremiah Smith, of Manchester, D.D., was under the Will of his aunt Rebecca, the wife of William Green, late the Widow of Thomas Careless, admitted tenant of "Cherrington Piece."

† Memoir of the Rev. William Budworth. *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1792.

‡ Confirmed on appeal in the Court of Exchequer, 1805.

§ Extracted in *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood*, fo. 104. The affix of Clericus or Clerk in the records of the period marks the University Graduate, Clergymen non-graduates, as we should now say literates, have the prefix of "Sir."

1294. Richard Roulesham, *or* Roulegham, *or* Rinlesham, Rector of Gropenhale, dated a receipt for his tithes from Gropenhale at Brewode, and possibly held both livings.

1361. William Stuche, Clerk (from the *Subsidy rolls*, 38 Edw. III.).

1539. Henry Fleming, Clerk (from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*).

1553. Sir Richard Wharton.

1623. Edward Palmer.

Augustin Lindsell, STP, Dean of Lichfield; 1632 Bishop of Peterborough; 1634 Bishop of Hereford. *Obiit eodem.*

1634. William Chandler.

I have not been able to trace whether this Incumbent was deprived by the Commission of Tryers or not; the last Vestry Minute with his signature, "Guliel; Chandler, Vicar," is dated 28th April, 1645. To a minute of 31st March following is appended the name of "William Chaunler, Minister," apparently in the handwriting of the Vestry Clerk. I have found a register "Buried was Anne Chandler, wid., the 14th of December, 1664."

1646. John Dolman, Minister, "approved according to the Ordynance for the approbation of Publicque Preachers." The last date of his signature to the Vestry Minutes is 9th November, 1662, so he would appear *not* to have been among those ejected on S. Bartholomew's Day that year.

1663. Charles Bagnold.

1664. Richard Emery.

1696. William Tonkes.

1715. Charles Du Gard, Jesus College, Cambridge. A.B., 1713; A.M., 1719.

1729. John Moss.

A John Moss of Trinity College, Oxford—graduated B.A. 1706. If he was this Vicar, who was 85 years of age at his death in 1737, he must have been 51 years old when he graduated.

1737. William Budworth, Head Master of the Grammar School; Perpetual Curate of Shareshill.

1746. Richard Fenton, Emmanuel College. A.B., 1740; A.M., 1745.

Henry Inge.

1760. Richard Fowler, Balliol College. B.A., 1754.

1762. Thomas Fielde, Head Master of the Grammar School.

1769. Thomas Muchall, Emmanuel College. A.B., 1752. He was also for 40 years Curate of Longdon, near Lichfield, where he was buried, and seems to have generally resided.

1804. Baptist John Proby, Trinity College, Cambridge. 7th Junior Optime. A.B., 1785; A.M., 1788.

1830. Alexander Bunn Haden. S. Edmund Hall. B.A., 1810; M.A., 1813.

1863. Edward John Wrottesley, University College. B.A., 1838; M.A., 1841.

The Vicarage House stood west of the Churchyard, fronting an

avenue of chesnut trees, which had the name of the Dean's Walk. It was pulled down in 1864, when the present Vicarage House, which had been built by the Rev. A. B. Haden, the deceased Vicar, for a private residence, and by him called Elmsley,* was purchased. The old House had evidently been built at the beginning of the last century, when Queen Anne's Bounty gave such a stimulus to the rebuilding and enlargement of Parsonages. The foundations showed that the site had been occupied by a smaller building, probably a Priest's House, such as may still be found in remote and poor Vicarages, consisting of parlour, kitchen, and two bedrooms. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* records neither Glebe nor Manse among the holdings of the Vicar of Brewood, but the *Survey of the Prebend, Parsonage, and Manor of Brewood* (1649) states "there is a little "Vicarage House at Brewood with a small back side; there is no "glebe belonging to the Vicarage except the Churchyard."† When the trees in the Garden were grubbed up, some human bones were found. Five years before, in digging the foundations of the National Schools, on adjoining land, two full-grown human skeletons were found not more than two feet in the ground—they had, apparently, been buried without coffins. The Library, formed by Dr. Bray and his associates, consists of seventy-two volumes, adapted for Divinity studies. In 1719, Dr. Kemberley, then Dean of Lichfield, added Fiddes's *Body of Divinity.*

* Deansfield was also the private property of the Rev. A. B. Haden. He built the House there in 1833, and resided there till he removed to Elmsley in 1860.

† There is now certain glebe land at Walsall purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty in 1746.

The Chancel.

The Chancel is a rectorial peculiar in every Parish, and should have a distinct notice. There are four separate leases of the Rectorial Tithes of Brewood, the one to the Trustees of Somerford, which lease includes the Deanery (or Rectorial) Manor, being charged with the repair of the Chancel. The Hon. Edward Monckton (the first of the family who owned Somerford) formed a vault under the Sanctuary, and there are mural monuments to himself and his widow, to his mother Jane, Dowager of the first Viscount Galway, and to his sister Mary, Countess Dowager of Cork and Orrery, besides a tablet containing the names of all his children, whether buried at Brewood or elsewhere. But it is as the burial-place of the Giffards of Chillington under the floor of the Chancel that the Church is most interesting. There are four altar tombs to this family, which monuments, and those whom they commemorate, may be described as follows:—

The First.

Three Recumbent Figures.

Centre.—A Knight, in plate armour over coat of mail; gold chain and spurs; black hair and beard. The helmet, crested with a panther's head, and wreathed blue and yellow, supports the head. A lioncel supports the feet.

Dexter.—A Lady, plaited hair and coif; close-fitting bodice with breast-knots; manteau with hanging sleeves; gold chain, and collar.

Sinister.—A Lady, attired of the same; with frill, gold chain and collar.

Legend.—Here lyeth the body of Sir John Gyfforde of Chillington in the Countie of Stafford, Knyght, who departed this transitorye lyf the xiij day of Novembre in the yeare of our Lorde God m°cccccxlvi on whose soule Jesus have mercye Amen.

Shields.—*Centre*—Azure; 3 stirrups leathered, Or; Motto—Prene; alaine tire; forte.

Sir John Gifford, Knight, 9th Lord of Chillington. 1509, 1518, 1526, and 1531, High Sheriff of Staffordshire.

1535, a Royal Commissioner to value the Ecclesiastical possessions in the Archdeaconry of Stafford.

1542, High Sheriff again.

Dexter—The shield of Gifford; impaled, Or a raven Sable in chef.

Legend—John Gifforde. Jane Hoorde.

The daughter of Sir Thomas Hoorde, of Bridgnorth. The *Ashmolean MSS.*, No. 853, page 28, *Anno.* 1680, "Brewood Church," mention an alabaster monument, south of the entrance into the Chancel, inscribed "Hic jacet Johanna quondam uxor domini Johis Giffard dome de Chillington quæ obiit die anno Dom 1481."* No trace of this monument remains.

Sinister—The shield of Gifford; impaled, Sable a lion rampant Or gorged gules; quarterly vairy Or and gules.†

Legend—John Gifforde. Elizabeth Greyseley.

The daughter of Sir William Greseley, Knight, Lord of Castle Greseley and Colton.

Issue.—18 Statuettes.

1, His successor, attired as recumbent on his own monument. *Vide post.*

* Extracted by the Hon. Charles Wrottesley, M.A. In the *Pedigree of Giffard*, 1663 (*vide post*), she is recorded as died 8 Decemb. 1492.

† The device of Sir William Greseley was vairy, argent and gules. Guillim's *Heraldry*. The present device of the Gresley family is vairy, ermine and gules.

2, Ursula.
3, Cassandra. } *Vide Pedigree* (*post*).
4, Dorothy.

13 infants, all swaddled.

Frances, the daughter of Sir John, by his second wife. See *Pedigree*.

The Second.

THREE RECUMBENT FIGURES.

Centre.—A Knight, in plate armour over coat of mail; gold chain (the spurs have been evidently broken off); head partially bald, with black hair and beard; the helmet, crested and wreathed as before, supports the head; a lioncel the feet.

Dexter.—A Lady, attired as the two ladies on the first monument with frill and gold chain.

Sinister.—A Lady, cap and veil; a manteau, with short sleeves, puffed and slashed above the elbows, over a close fitting bodice, with breast-knots; frill, gold chain and collar. On the foot of her right skirt a pug of the smallest size; from her girdle hangs by a long chain a pomander or "pouncet box."*

Legend.—Here lyeth the bodye of S. Thomas Gyffard of Chyllynton K. which departed this transitorye lyffe the xxbij day of Maii in the yere of or lorde God m°d°lx and Ursula his wyffe which departed this transitorye lyffe the day of in the yere of or lord god m°dlx°† on whose soule jesus habe mercy amen.

SHIELDS.—*Centre*—Giffard as above.

Sir Thomas Giffard, Knight, 10th Lord of Chillington; Bailiff and Keeper of the Bishop's Park, and Bailiff of the Episcopal Manor, both at Brewood;

* Vide *King Henry the Fourth*, Part I., Act 1, sc. iii.

† Evidently her name was inscribed on the tomb at the time of its erection, at her husband's death, blanks being left for the day of the month and the last figures of the decade in the year. It was anticipated she would not outlive the century.—*F. R. N.* There is space for two letters after the word "soule," so that it could be pluralised.

Seneschal of the Priory of S. Leonard, called Whiteladies.

1530, High Sheriff of Staffordshire.

1552, A royal commissioner for taking inventory, and converting to the King's use any Goods remaining in any Churches, Chapels, Brotherhoods, Guilds or Fraternities within the Archdeaconry of Stafford.

1553, A Knight of the Shire in Parliament.

1554, High Sheriff again.

Dexter—The shield of Giffard, impaled with six shields.

Marshalled.—1, Or, an eagle displayed Azure.*

2, Ermine, a bordure Sable, charged with 7 horseshoes, Or.

3, Or, two chevrons braced Sable.

4, Or, a chevron lozenged, Or and Gules counter-changed.

5, Or, barred in chef Sable, a fret of the same.

6, Or, a frette Gules, cantoned of the field a fleur-de-lis, Azure.

Legend.—Thomas Gyffard. Dorothy Montgomery.

The daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Montgomery.

Sinister—The shield of Giffard, impaled with seven shields.

Marshalled—1, Gules, a chevron gemelles Sable and Or.

2, Or, a fess nebule in chef Sable,

3, Or, a fess nebule in chef Gules, three

* On the long window in the Hall of Chillington this device is Argent, an eagle displayed vert, chevroned Gules. It is a mistake to suppose that colour cannot be blazoned on colour.—See Dugdale's *Ancient Usage of Arms*, 1812, fo. 22.

mullets of the field, between six trefoils pendant (*or* crosslets) of the second.

4, Sable, a chevron between three crescents Argent.

5, *The same as* 3.

6, Gules, three broad arrows Or.

7, Azure, between six guttee d'eau a fess Argent.

Legend.—Thomas Gyfford. Ursula Throgmton.

The daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Caughton. She died on the 10th, and was buried on 17th March, 1581.—*Notes and Collections.*

Statuettes.—1, Elizabeth, who inherited her mother's fortune, and married Sir John Port, of Etwall.

2, An infant, swaddled.

3, John, his successor.

4, An infant, swaddled.

5, Centre of front Pediment. A Knight, probably Sir Thomas, attired as recumbent, but girt with sword, and without beard.

6, Edward. (See *Pedigree.*) The extracts from the *Ashmolean MSS.*, above quoted, mention "another gravestone,* inscribed—Here lyeth the bodyes of Edward Gifford of Whiteladies, Esq. and Frances his wife which Edward was second son to Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, Knight, and deceased the first of January 1506, and Frances the eldest daughter and heir of Bartholomew Skerne Esq. and deceased the . . . day . . . on whose soules Jesus have mercy."

7, Dorothy. (See *Pedigree.*)

8, An infant, swaddled.

9, Isabella. (See *Pedigree.*)

10, Humphrey. (See *Pedigree* and particular Pedigree subjoined.) The *Ashmolean MSS.* further mention

* No trace of this monument remains.

as circumscribed on another alabaster stone,* going south of Richard (*query* Robert) Giffard's grave: "Here lyeth the body of Humphrey Gifford, of Blackladies, and Elinor his wife, which Humphrey was third son of Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, Knight, and deceased the . . . day of . . . and Elinor the daughter of John Wood of Capeston, who deceased the 10th of July 1500 on whose soule Jesus have mercy."

11, Robert, died unmarried.
12, Cassandra.
13, Elizabeth.
14, An infant, swaddled.
15, Anne.
16, A civilian, unknown.
17, Ditto ditto.

The Third.

Two Recumbent Figures.

Dexter.—An Esquire, in a suit of Milan armour, inlaid with gold, over a silk quilted tunic; black hair and beard, without moustache; head supported by a cushion, feet by gauntlets.

Sinister.—A Lady, lying on a cushion higher than her husband; bodice and farthingale, head tire, ruff, and gold chain with cross.

Legend.—HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN GYFORD OF CHYLINGTON ESQ† WHICH DEPARTED THE . . . AN° DNE ‡ AND JEYSE HIS WYFE WHO DEPARTED THIS LYF Y^e^ 14TH DAY OF MARC AN° DNE 1608.

Shields.—*Dexter*—Giffard, as above.

John Giffard, 11th Lord of Chillington.
1553, a citizen for Lichfield, in Parliament.
1573, High Sheriff of Staffordshire.
§ 1576, received Queen Elizabeth at Chillington.

* No trace of this monument remains.

† Esquire, as the eldest son of a Knight.—Guillim *On Precedency*, chap. xxv.

‡ The monument was evidently erected when the wife died. The Esquire was buried at Brewood, 24th August, 1613.

§ *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood*, fo. 69.

* 1585, a prisoner, under surveillance in London.

† 1585, September, the Earl of Essex recommended that Mary Queen of Scots should, on leaving Tutbury, be removed to the house of Mr. Gifford, of Chillington, as much more fit for her residence than Chartley.

‡ 1585, October, ordered, as recusant, to furnish two light horses.

‡ 1588, June 27, committed to close custody in London.

‡ 1588, November 28. His submission, acknowledging Her Majesty to be his only and undoubted Sovereigne Lady and Queene.

Sinister—The shield of Giffard; party pale, Azure three laurel leaves slipped, Or,

Jocosa, Joyce, or Jeyse, daughter of Sir James Leveson, of Lilleshull.

Issue.—The sons of this Esquire would appear to have been sent abroad for their education; after the establishment of the Douay Seminary, founded by Dr. Allen, in 1568, removed to Rheims in 1578, and restored at Douay in 1593, many of the younger nobles and gentry withdrew from Oxford to Douay; several letters from the young Giffards to their friends at home were intercepted by Queen Elizabeth's agents, and are now in the State Papers Office. Mr. Giffard was probably a recusant when the Queen visited him at Chillington in 1576, as two years later she conferred the same honour on Mr. Rookwood of Euston, a noted recusant.—Lingard's *History of England*, vol. viii., ch. 3, note.

14 Statuettes—1, Walter, his successor, in suit of Milan armour over quilted tunic, black beard and moustache.

2, Richard, in military costume.

* Bishop Milner's *Letters to a Prebendary*.—Froude's *History of England*, vol. xii.

† Sir Oswald Mosley's *History of Tutbury*.—Froude's *History*.

‡ *State Papers* (*Domestic*), vol. i.

One of Mr. Giffard's sons was in the Queen's Guard, on service at the Palace.—Froude's *History*.

1580, October 12, writes from Amiens to his brother George, in England.

3, Thomas, in military costume.

4, Gilbert, in civil costume. Full details of his proceedings as one of Walsingham's agents in Babington's conspiracy are in Froude's *History of England*, vol. xii. Bishop Milner says of him that "going over to Paris he completely deceived Mary's agent there, Morgan, who recommended him to her as a person capable of rendering her great services by the opportunity he possessed of conveying her letters. He afterwards went abroad where, being cast into prison, he died in great misery."—Bishop Milner's *Letters to a Prebendary*.

5, Giles, in civil costume.

1580, September 21, a Student at New Inn, as appears from a letter addressed to him by his brother George, then abroad.

6, George, in civil costume.

1580, September 21, writes home from Paris that all study had ceased there by reason of the plague; is going with his tutor to Museypont,* in Lorraine.

1580, October 9, his tutor, Mr. Thomas Bayley, writes to Giles Gifford—"Will soon want more money; he is a good youth, but somewhat sickly."

7, Gerald, in military costume.

8, Edward, *similiter*.

1580, August 5, a letter addressed John Giffard, Esq., of which the signature is obliterated, complains "of hard usage in forbidding his brother Edward to speak to him, and in turning ing them both out into the world in a state of poverty."

* Mussipontum, *Francaise*, Pont Mousson, "a town in the Duchy of Bar—'academiam habens recentem.'"—M. A. Baudrandi, *Parisini Geographia*.

9, Maria.
10, Cassandra.
11, Jane.
12, Ursula.
13, Francis.
14, Dorothy.
} *Vide Pedigree (post).*

The Fourth.

Two Recumbent Figures.

Dexter.—A gentleman in a suit of armour of proof over surtout; black hair and beard; helmet, with visor closed and plumed, but without crest and wreath, supports the head; the gauntlets support the feet.

Sinister.—A Lady, plain cap, with long veil, ruff, cloak with long puffed sleeves, wrist frills, and short bodice.

Legend.—HIC JACET WALTERUS GIFFARD ARMIGER* DNS DE CHILLINGTON OBIIT 27 APRILLE 1632 ET PHILIPPA, UXOR EJUS FILIA RICARDI WHITE ARMIGERIS OBIIT 20 JULY 1636.

Walter Giffard, 12th Lord of Chillington.

Phillippa, daughter and heiress of Richard White, of Southwem.

There are no arms and no issue on this monument.

The only other existing monuments connected with the Chillington family are three flat tombstones in the floor of the Chancel.

The First from the south wall.

Atchievement.—A lozenge, almost obliterated by foot-tread, but the stirrups of Giffard, and the pales and mullets of Thimelby may still be discerned.

Inscription.†

Here lieth the body of Mary Giffard, wife of Thomas Giffard, Esq. of Chillington and daughter of John Thimelby Esq of Irnham in the County of Lincoln, who departed this life the 13th of February An Do 1753, Aged 95. She was a lady of great piety, strictness of morals and regularity of life and has left an example worthy of imitation; of the most extensive

* *Anglice*, gentleman of coat armour. As his father was never knighted, Walter Giffard would not by Heralds be entitled "Esquire."—See Guillim as above quoted.

† The composition of her Chaplain, the Rev. John Horniold.

charity to the poor and distressed and of singular liberality towards relations and friends. R.I.P.

The widow of Thomas, 16th Lord of Chillington, in whom the elder branch of the family became extinct. She retired to her jointure house at Long Birch, and is still remembered in the neighbourhood as "the good Madam Giffard."

The Second—INSCRIBED—

Here lieth the body of the Honourable Catherine Collingwood, who departed this life the 28th of Decr. 1776 aged 91. She was daughter of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Montagne of Cowdrey in Sussex and relict of George Collingwood, Esq of Eslington in Yorkshire. She was a lady endowed with all virtues, but most remarkable for her charity to the poor and her Christian fortitude under divers afflictions. Requiescat in pace.

Mr. Collingwood had joined the insurgent army under the Earl of Derwentwater and General Forster, and, having been made prisoner at Preston, was executed at Liverpool, 23rd February, 1715. Their daughter Catherine married Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Caughton* (brother of Barbara, second wife of Peter Giffard, of Blackladies, 17th Lord of Chillington), whose daughter Barbara, married her cousin, Thomas, 18th Lord, and who died on 17th day of May, 1764, "on the tenth day of her lying in" of her only son Thomas Joseph Giffard† (subsequently known as Thomas Giffard, 19th Lord). The grandmother of the compiler (as he has been informed) supplied the place of mother to the infant Esquire. Subsequent to the death of "Madam Giffard,"‡ Mrs. Collingwood came to live at Long Birch, where she continued till her death.

The Third—INSCRIBED—

In Memory of John Giffard Esq. who died Oct. 7, 1833 and of Helena Mary, his wife (daughter of John Sutton Esq.)

* *Brewood*, by the Hon. Charles Wrottesley.

† From the *Priests' Register* at Chillington.

‡ *Catholic Magazine and Record.*

who died 24th June, 1837 whose ashes are here deposited R.I.P.

He was the son of Thomas, 18th Lord of Chillington, by his third wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Esq.

Though the family have continued to be buried at Brewood, the inscription to John and Helena Giffard is the only monument to any of the Blackladies branch since their accession to Chillington.

The *Ashmolean MSS.* extracted as above, mention an alabaster gravestone, "at the foote of the steps in the chancel," inscribed—"Hic jacet Robertus Giffard, Dominus de Chyllington armiger, qui obiit quarto die Junii, Ann. Dom. 1486;" and "another, lying on the side of ye former"—"Hic jacet Domina Cassandra, filia Thomæ Humferston, armigeri et uxor Roberti Giffard armigeri, ac domini de Chillington, ac postea uxor Joannis Brodoke, armigeri, quæ Cassandra obiit die mensis Januarii anno Dom 1537 cujus animâ propitietur Deus."

Robert Giffard, 8th Lord of Chillington. (See *Pedigree.*) No traces of these remain.

Two Bishops of the Roman Succession (for whom *vide post* The Roman Catholic Communion) are buried here—they are the Right Rev. John Horniold, Bishop of Philomelia, who had been domestic chaplain to "the good Madam Giffard," and whose tombstone is inscribed simply I.H., R.I.P.; and the Right Rev. Charles Berington, who is commemorated on a plain square black mural tablet in an inscription* singularly notable for its tone of toleration to the Anglo-Catholics, among whom Bishop Berington was buried:—

* The composition of the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, V.A.

Christian Stranger
Here
among the ashes of the Faithful
repose the mortal remains
of
The Right Reverend Charles Berington
Doctor of the University of Paris
and
* Roman Catholic Bishop of the Midland District
in this Kingdom.
He was descended from the ancient family
of
the Beringtons, of Moat Hall
in the county of Salop
Having worn an unsought and unsullied mitre
(only, alas! for a few years)
at the age of fifty
He expired and mankind lost a friend
for
generous he was and hospitable
and merit was sure of his smile
His piety, like his other principles
was primitive and without show.
"A good life hath its number of days, but a good name shall continue
for ever."—Ecclus. c. xli.
This tribute was paid to his memory by his affectionate brothers
Thomas and Philip Berington
He died June 8th 1798
R.I.P.

The actual spot of his interment is marked by a stone in the chancel floor, inscribed—

C.B. + D.D.
R.I.P.

* Coadjutor to the Vicar Apostolic.

The Grammar School.

THE SCHOOL was endowed, singularly enough, in the reign of Mary the First, when Popery was dominant, by Dr. Knightley, who conveyed its endowments in trust to Sir Thomas Giffard, whose family subsequently became "Popish recusants." It has been conjectured that there had been formerly a School—(the great era of School-building was Edward the Third's reign)—attached to the Bishop's Manor House, or to the Parish Church—(the Act 1 *Edwardi* VI., which granted all Chantries to the Crown, made provision for the reassignment of lands in all cases where the Priest or Incumbent of the Chantry ought to have kept a Grammar School, but this provision was little observed), and that Dr. Knightley purchased back the endowments from the grantees of the Crown, as was done in many other places—the circumstance of two Stalls in the Chancel of the Parish Church being traditionally assigned to the Head Master and Usher is strong presumptive evidence that the Grammar School was originally a Chantry. The School was reconstituted by a decree in Chancery in 1630 on a bill of complaint, which affirmed that the School had been founded for a space of time whereof the memory of man goeth not to the contrary, and that the estates were granted by Dr. Knightley to Sir Thomas Giffard and other Feoffees,* and that Sir Thomas, being a man of the best estate and greater power in the parish, the other Feoffees, and all the rest of the parishioners, had wholly trusted Sir Thomas with the entire management of the School

* *Notes and Collections Relating to Brewood.*—The expression, "whereof the memory of man goeth not to the contrary," certainly indicates a much earlier period for the first foundation of the School than the reign of Mary Tudor.

and its revenues, and the decree was that Walter Giffard* should convey the estates to Feoffees named in the decree, and "The "Trustees or Orderers of ye said School" were John Lane of the Hyde, Edward Giffard of Brewood,† Esq., Matthew Moreton of Engleton, Roger Fowke of Gunston, Geffry Somerford of Somerford, and Richard Warton, Vicar of Brewood. (*Huntbach's MSS.*) The endowments of the School consisted as now of freehold rents from detached properties, of which the Head Master received two-thirds, the Usher one-third.

The original School and Schoolhouse stood by the road-side, the usual position of Tudor Grammar Schools; but after the acquisition in 1800 by the joint benefactions of the Right Rev. Richard Hurd, Lord Bishop of Worcester, and Sir Edward Littleton (two *quondam* pupils) of the two houses on the opposite side of the street, the road was diverted to the back of the then acquired houses, dividing them from their back side or Croft. The two houses were then formed into one as a residence and schoolroom for the Usher; and the School and Schoolhouse with the Schoolcroft adjoining were, with the Usher's residence, and the space the road had occupied, formed into one enclosure. The Schoolhouse was enlarged, and the Garden front rebuilt by the Reverend (Head Master) Hamlett Harrison; but nothing of the original School or Schoolhouse now remains, the former having been rebuilt during the incumbency of the Reverend J. H. Brown, the latter during that of the late Head Master. The Schoolroom in the Usher's premises was, with the Dormitories above, rebuilt in 1856. In 1830 the western extremity of the Schoolcroft was sold for cutting the Liverpool and Birmingham Canal in its entire breadth, and the croft has since been much encroached upon by the School Buildings.

The List of Head Masters of the School, as given in Carlisle's *Endowed Schools*, is incomplete:—

James Hillman.

William Budworth, Christ's College. A.B. 1720; A.M. 1726, previously Master of Rugeley School. Vicar, 1737. Died, 1745.

* Twelfth Lord of Chillington, grandson of Sir Thomas.

† Probably of Whiteladies (see *post*), and son of the second son of Sir Thomas Giffard, who died 1506, vide *ante fo.* 18.

Roger Bromley, Magdalen Hall. B.A. 1736. Died, 1761.

Thomas Fielde, Vicar, 1762. "Died at Gloucester, Co. of Virginia, 1775 or thereabouts."

Timothy Colebatch, Wadham. B.A. 1752. Died, 1778.

Pickering.

1780. George Croft. B.A. 1765; 1768, Master of Beverley Grammar School; M.A. 1769; Fellow of University College, 1779; Vicar of Arncliffe, Co. of York, 1779; D.D. 1780; Bampton Lecturer, 1786; Lecturer of S. Martin's Church, Birmingham, 1791;* Rector of Thwing, Co. of York, 1802; also Chaplain to the Earl of Elgin. Died 1809. Dr. Croft's published works were :—

1783. Sermon against *Innovation*, preached before the University of Oxford.

1784. *Plan of Education*, with a Letter to a Young Gentleman designed for the University and for Holy Orders, and a Dissertation on the Provision for and Expectations of Public Teachers.

1786. *Bampton Lectures.*

1790. *The Test Laws Defended.* A Sermon preached at S. Philip's Church, Birmingham.†

Cursory Observations, chiefly respecting Dr. Priestley.

1793. *Parliamentary Reform proved to be Visionary;* a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Wyvill.

1795. *Thoughts concerning the Methodists and the Established Clergy. Commentary on the Moral Writings of Dr. Paley and Mr. Gisborne;* with Observations on the Duties of Trustees and Conductors of Grammar Schools, and Two Sermons on Purity of Principle and the Penal Laws.

1806. Sermon *before Confirmation.*

1811. (Posthumous.) Sermons on the *Minor Prophets*, with Memoir of the Author.

1792. Hamlett Harrison, of Brasenose College. B.A. 1787; M.A. 1789; B.D. 1808.

1810. Henry Kempson. B.A. 1803; M.A. 1806; Chaplain of Christ Church and subsequently Vicar of Long Preston, Co. of York. Died, 1857.

* In 1797, on the death of the Rev. Thomas Price, Dr. Croft was a candidate for the post of Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Birmingham; but the Trustees elected in preference the Rev. John Cooke, M.A., the Second Master of the School, who was succeeded as Second Master by Dr. Croft's pupil, the Rev. Jeremiah Smith.

† Mr. Whitbread in the House of Commons mentioned this sermon of Dr. Croft, "which had greatly contributed to inflame the minds of the people "against the Dissenters."—See Debate on the Birmingham Riots, Robinson's *Annual Register*, 1792.

1841. Henry Brookland Mason. 1837, 40th Wrangler; A.M., Fellow of Christ's College; 1858, Rector of Navenby, Co. of Lincoln. Died, 1867.

1850. John Henry Brown, of Trinity College. 1833, 12th Wrangler; A.M., Head Master of East Retford Grammar School; 1860, Vicar of Holm with Langford, Co. of Notts. Died 1872.

1860. Richard Wall, of S. John's College. 1844, 24th Wrangler; A.M., Incumbent of S. Anne's Church, Birkenhead; now Vicar of S. James, West Bromwich.

1872. James Heber Taylor, of Queen's College, Oxford; 1867, M.A. Of Trinity College, Cambridge; 1866; Browne's Medallist. 1868, Senior Chancellor's Medallist. 1871, A.M. Bachelor of Science, *London*, 1873.

The following are the USHERS so far as known:—

Benjamin Blake.

Thomas Careless. Many years Churchwarden of the Parish, and Steward of the Deanery Manor. Died 1800. His son Thomas was Vestry Clerk for many years till 1819, and Station Master at the Four Ashes from the opening of the Grand Junction Railway in 1837 till the end of 1850. He was pensioned by the London and North Western Railway, but lived only 2 years afterwards. (See *Appendix*.)

1801. Matthew Kemsey, S. Edmund Hall. 1794, B.A.; 1805, P. C. of Codsall. Died 1846.

1840. Arthur Baynham, Pembroke College, Oxford. 1840, B.A.; 1843, M.A.

1842. William Rushton, Trinity College, Cambridge. A.B. 1840; A.M. 1844. Chaplain of the Penkridge Union. Actuary of the late Brewood Savings Bank.

It will be noticed that between 1745 and 1760 two of the Vicars were of Emmanuel College, Cambridge*—this may be attributed to the influence of Bishop Hurd, a Fellow of that College, who was educated at Brewood School, and took a great interest in it through life—1738, A.B.; 1742, A.M.; 1749, S.T.B.; 1768, S.T.P.; 1774, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; 1781, translated to Worcester. He refused the Primacy. Died 1808. His benefactions for the enlargement of the School Premises have been already mentioned. His Father is buried in Brewood Churchyard, and the name of the widow (the Bishop's Mother), buried in Birmingham, is also recorded on the Headstone. His schoolfellow and associate through life, Sir Edward Littleton, was M.P. for the County 1780 to 1812. Edward John Walhouse, who took the name of Littleton on the death of his Granduncle the last Baronet, and succeeded him in the representation of the County, for which he sat till 1832, when the

* It is not impossible that the Rev. Thomas Fielde, Vicar and Head Master, was of this College, as one of that name graduated in 1714 as A.B.

County, being divided, he sat for the Southern Division, and who was created Lord Hatherton in 1835, and appointed Lord-Lieutenant in 1854 (died 1862), was also at the School. The Reverend Edward Burton, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, was, and Thomas Beddoes, M.D., of Bristol, is said to have been, a pupil.

There has no Register been kept of the pupils admitted, but the following are known to have been educated there:—

a Lieut.-General Patrick Tonyn, Colonel of the 48th Regiment.

The Reverend Henry Plimley, M.A., Vicar of Shoreditch; Vicar of New Windsor; Vicar of Cuckfield, Co. of Sussex; Prebendary of Hove Ecclesia in Chichester Cathedral, and Chancellor of that Diocese.

The Reverend Jeremiah Smith, D.D., High Master of Manchester School. (See *Appendix.*)

The Reverend Joseph Pickford, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College; Rector of Cholderton, Co. of Wilts.

The Reverend James Barmby, M.A., Fellow of University College; Rector of Melsonby, Co. of York.

Edward Tomes, Esq., of Warwick.

The Reverend John Dickenson, Rector of Blymhill.

Edward Simpson,* of Lichfield, Gentleman; Clerk to the Grand Trunk Canal Co.

George Monckton, Hon. East India Company's Commercial Resident at Rungpore; returned to Europe in 1817, and was subsequently of Stretton and of Somerford,† Esquire.

John Monckton, Hon. East India Company's Resident at the Court of Lucknow; returned to Europe in 1820, and was subsequently of Fineshade, Co. of North Hants, Esquire.

Sir George Chetwynd, of Brockton, Co. of Stafford, 3rd Baronet; Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

a Thomas Bulkeley Bulkeley-Owen, of Tedsmore Hall, Co. of Salop, Esquire.

a Robert Burton, of Longnor Hall, Esquire.

* He and his schoolfellow, Dr. Smith, married daughters of William Anderton, of Moseley Wake Green, by his wife Rebecca, *née* Hicks, of Moneyhill Hall, Co. Worcester. His only son Edward took the name and arms of Hicks, by Royal licence, on succeeding to the Manor and Rectory of Great Wilbraham, and other property, bequeathed to him by the Rev. James Hicks, of Wilbraham Temple, Co. of Cambridge.

† Mr. Monckton published the following pamphlets:—

1839. A few words that *High Priced Bread and High Wages are no Evils to the Working Classes.* By One who Wishes Them Well.

1849. *The Fortunes of Mrs. Simmons, of Mayfield.* By Uncle George.
Lord Needwood's Opinions on Financial Questions.

a St. John Charlton of Wytheford, Esquire.
a Ralph Leeke, of Longford Hall, Esquire.
a Edward William Smythe Owen, of Condover, Esquire.
a The Reverend William Webb, M.A., Rector of Tixall.
Sir Richard Paul Amphlett, A.M., Fellow of Peterhouse; Baron of the Court of Exchequer.
a The Reverend Martin Amphlett, A.M., Rector of Churchlench, Co. of Worcester.
a Robert Holden, of Nuttall Temple, Co. of Notts, Esq.
a The Reverend Atkinson Alexander Holden, M.A., Vicar of Spondon, Co. of Derby.
a The Reverend W. H. Molineux, A.M., Fellow of Clare Hall.
a George Wightwick, author of several architectural and other works.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Smythe, of Hilton.
George Smythe, Commander, R.N.

For the names marked with "a" I am indebted to *Notes and Collections*. Many sons of the families of Anson, Bagot, Chetwynd, Leigh of Adlington and Monckton, as well as a nephew of Bishop Hurd, and three of the sons of Dr. Smith, were in the School.

The following bequests by the Rev. Henry Kempson took effect on the death of his widow in 1870, viz.:—

To found Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, £2,000 Bank Annuities.
For an Examiner at a yearly examination, £300.
To establish a Library (provided the Trustees provide a suitable room for the same), £200.
To defray any legal expenses in effecting his bequest, £200.
All free of Legacy Duty.

Formerly the red-letter days were observed as at all ancient Grammar Schools by attendance at Church and holiday the rest of the day. When the Reverend A. B. Haden became Vicar he discontinued the Saints' day offices, substituting a Thursday evening Lecture: still the Grammar School attended the Church on Wednesday and Fridays in Lent, throughout Holy Week, and on Ascension Day till Mr. Mason was appointed Head Master. No doubt Mr. Kempson was not aware that the school did not attend the week-day offices at the Parish Church as they had done during his Head Mastership, or he would have appended to his bequests to the Grammar School a condition similar to that to his bequest to the National School (*vide post fo.* 35).

In connection with Mr. Kempson, see "Old Dummy" in *Appendix*.

The Hall.

Little history of THE HALL has been preserved; the present building must have been built in the Elizabethan period, but the pedigree of the Fowke-Husseys of Wyrley Grove mentions a "William Fowke of Brewood Hall," *temp. Ed. IV.* A plausible conjecture is that William Fowke was Lessee or Bailiff of the Episcopal Manor, and that when the Manor House had become ruinous (*vide supra* fo. 3) "the great court at Brewood" was held at his house; but though the Hall must have been the court of a Manor, Brewood Hall is now freehold property and *not* within the Manor of Brewood, nor, that I am aware, a subinfeudation manor.

Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Staffordshire*, mentions that in the Whitethorn Hedge, between the Garden and Court before the House, there are the figures of several animals, castles, &c., formed *arte topiariâ;* and in the Orchard there is the figure of a wren's nest, big enough to hold a man; and in the Garden a Yew tree, which forms a spacious arbor, measuring five yards square without, and about three and a half within, cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a town, adorned with a pinnacle in each corner, over which is a canopy two yards in diameter, which is carry'd up gradually to a small pinnacle; and near the pale of the Orchard is a yew tree, cut up gradually in rounds, each lesser than that below it to the number of twenty.

On the death, in 1652, of Thomas Fowke, of Brewood Hall, this property passed to Fowke-Hussey, of Little Wyrley, whose mother, Sibil, wife of John Hussey, was the daughter of Walter, an elder brother of Thomas Fowke by another *venter*. In 1767 Phineas Hussey, of Little Wyrley, Esq., sold to Thomas Plimley, of

Brewood Hall, gentleman, "All that manor of Engleton, with "appurtenances and all the capital messuage called Brewood Hall, "with appurtenances." This Thomas Plimley, previously known as Thomas Plimley of the Hattons and the Hyde, was the son of Thomas Plimley who lived at Brewood Hall so long before his son's purchase of it as 1743: he had two other residences; Gunnersbury House, Co. of Middlesex (his own property), and Harley Street, London: he sold both Engleton and Brewood Hall to the Hon. Edward Monckton in 1786. Mr. Monckton designed it for a jointure house to Somerford, but his widow continued resident at Somerford till her death in 1834. On the death of his second son George in 1858, and the accession of the present Squire of Stretton and Somerford (then a minor), the Hall was fitted up as a residence for Miss (Leonora) Monckton and Miss Emma Monckton, two of his three surviving daughters, both now dead. In the repairs and alterations then made, all that remained of the specimens of topiarial art mentioned by Dr. Plot were completely destroyed. At the front Gate the capital of each stone column is a Fleur-de-lis, about 2 feet high. The Fleur-de-lis was the device of the Fowkes, whose shield is in the front wall of the House.* Brewood Hall is now occupied by Admiral Bagot.

* Thirty-five years ago a Public-house stood at the north-east corner of the Market-place, which had the sign of the Fleur-de-lis; the Fleur-de-lis is a frequent Inn-sign in Staffordshire; but supposing the Fowkes to have been Bailiffs of the Manor, this Inn probably had taken their device, for it stood at one corner of the site of the Episcopal Manor-house.

The Town.

Many of the principal features in the Town are described elsewhere in this book: here it need only be mentioned that the approaches to the Market-place are called respectively Bargate, Newport, and Stafford Streets, the only other Street in the town being Dean Street, which leads from the Church Gates towards Giffard's Cross. The Market-place had houses on each side of its oblong, but the removal of the buildings at the south side to form a Street through to the Church Gates has destroyed this feature. At its north-west corner, and fronting down Stafford Street, is a very remarkable tenement, known as Speedwell Castle, and sometimes, and not inappropriately from its appearance, as the Lantern House. It was built by William Rock,* an apothecary, with money won on the race-horse Speedwell, the property of the Duke of Bolton.†

The National Schools were established in 1816. The present Schools and Schoolhouse were erected in 1859. The rooms, which had been previously to 1859 used as a National School, are now used by the Working Men's Institute. A Library of 600 volumes was formed in 1842 or thereabouts, under the auspices of the Clergy, of which the Institute has the use. The Reverend Henry Kempson, once Head Master of the Grammar School, left to the National Schools £2,000 free of Legacy duty to be divided equally between the Boys' and Girls' and Infants' School, on condition that "the

* 'Married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas How the farmer, at Boscobel." *The Priests' Register* at Chillington. He named his son Thomas Pendrell Rock.

† *Portraiture of Horses*, by John Cherry, 1740.

"children shall attend Divine Service on all Saints' Days, and that "the Vicar shall catechise them on Sundays during afternoon service "in the Parish Church."

The INDEPENDENTS have a Meeting-house, built in 1803; the Ministers have been

1806. John Fernie. Died 1853.

1854. Benjamin Way. Retired Lady-day last. There was then presented him a purse with £72, contributed by his congregation, "with the liberal aid of "many members of the Established Church."*

The PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have a Meeting-house, built in 1858.

The WESLEYANS, one built 1868.

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The TRADE of Brewood is confined to the agricultural staple of Staffordshire, Malting, and to Lock-making by handwork, and confined to orders from Wolverhampton. There are in the town six Malthouses at work, and one not worked. Thirty years ago there were ten in work, besides one which had not been worked for ten years previous.† In the Liberties are seven Malthouses at work, and one not working. There was here a considerable timber trade in the last century, probably by reason of the clearance of old forest-wood then going on; it was principally in the hands of the Emery father and son; the latter for a few years occupied Brewood Hall after its purchase by the Hon. Edward Monckton, and singularly enough a field to the north of the Hall is called "the Timber-yard"—and the family of Sansom then carried on a large Tannery, but both businesses have become extinct. Agricultural Machine making was for some time carried on in the house in the Market-place, called "the Malthouse," lately "the Poplars." In COVEN, where was some time back the head-quarters of the craft rather than in Brewood, Lock-making has been superseded by the Manufacture of Steam Engines.

LLOYD'S BANKING CO., LIMITED, have here a branch open every Thursday. They occupy premises erected in 1855 by the Trustees of the Brewood Savings Bank, which was discontinued in 1867; and these premises were the following year purchased by the

* *Midland Counties Express.*

† See *Appendix.*

Reverend William Rushton, A.M., who had been Actuary for more than thirty years.*

As in every town and almost every village in Staffordshire, there is here a Swan Inn;† the other Inns are known as the Lion (latterly the Lion and Giffard Arms), the Angel, and the Admiral Rodney. The Chequered Ball and the Stirrups have wine and spirit licences, but the former in abeyance.

* No Deposits were received at the Savings' Bank after 20th May, 1867.
£4,573 6s. 6½d. were returned to the Depositors.
£8,568 2s. 9d. were transferred to the Post-office Savings' Bank.
£6,004 9s. 6d. were specially transferred to the Commission for the Reduction of the National Debt.
The Bank premises supposed to realise £290.

† The frequency of Inns in Staffordshire having the sign of the Swan is caused by that Bird being the crest of the Stafford family.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, N.S., No. 12.

Brewood Suburban.

Of the rural Districts of Brewood, CHILLINGTON is the most important. It was acquired by the Giffard family by free gift from Peter Corbucion (who had married Margaret Giffard) to her nephew Peter, in the reign of Henry Fitz Empress, and in the Episcopate of Richard Peeke, who as Lord Paramount confirmed the gift. The Giffards were long Lords of Marston and Walton, which lie north of Stafford so well as of Chillington. At the period of the Reformation, Thomas Giffard, Esq., was Bailiff and Keeper of the Bishop's Park, Bailiff of the Episcopal Manor, and Seneschal of Whiteladies. In the sequence the family acquired the property of both Nunneries in fee; and the Episcopal possessions first on lease, subsequently in fee.* At the Restoration, Walter Giffard's name appears in the list of those "fit and qualified to be made Knytes of "the Royal Oak," his income being £1,500 a year. Chillington now absorbs as property the formerly distinct estates of Bromhall, Gunston, the Hattons, the Hyde, and Pearsehay, and besides these, and the Park and Farm of Chillington, contains the Farms of the Bath, Belfields, Harvington Birch, the Hawkshutts, the Hockerill, Hungary Hill, Kiddemore, Langley Lawn, Leper House, the White House, the Whitemoor, and the Woolley. On the Episcopal property are the Lodge and Park Farms. Blackladies and Long Birch now are Farms also. Whiteladies and Boscobel passed by marriage to the Fitzherberts of Swinnerton; and are now the property of the

* *Vide ante fo.* 4.

Misses Evans, with the exception of one acre reserved at the sale.—*Vide post fo.* 46.*

The Pedigree of Giffard, as settled in 1663 by Sir William Dugdale, Norroy-King at Arms, is herewith given *in extenso:* biographical notices of those whose names appear therein have been already given, with a description of their monuments in The Chancel: a short history of the Blackladies branch, who now possess Chillington, will be given hereafter in the chapter entitled The Roman Catholic Communion. The Pedigree in Sir Bernard Burke's *Landed Gentry* and in the *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood* give William, Archbishop of Rheims, as a second son of Sir John Giffard: this, which was very apocryphal, has now been settled in the negative by my deceased friend, John Gough Nichols:—

"The Archbishop was not of the Chillington family at all, but one of the "Giffords, of Itchel, in Hampshire, as is shown by the following epitaph of "his parents remaining in the church of Crondal, in which parish Itchel is "situated:—

"'Here underlyeth John Gyfford esquyer, heyre apparent of Syr William "'Gyfford knyght, who had to wyfe Elizabeth one of the dawghters of Syr "'George Throkmorton knyght and had by her issue fyve sonnys and viii. "'daughters, and so changyd this mortal lyfe the fyrst day of May in the yere "'of our Lorde God 1563 on whose sonle Jesu have mercy.'

"These Giffords of Itchel were of old standing in Hampshire, and bore a "different coat to those of Chillington—viz., Argent, ten torteaux, as appears "by the monument at Crondal, and by the seal of John Gifford, Esq., Sheriff "of Hampshire in 1432-3. However, through his *mother*, Elizabeth Throck-"morton, the Archbishop of Rheims was not a very distant cousin of the "Giffords of Chillington."—(*The Herald and Genealogist,* June, 1871.)

But Bonaventure Giffard, Bishop of Madaura, 1687, first Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and nominated by King James the Second as President of S. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, and his brother Andrew, Professor of Divinity at Douay, and (like Bonaventure) a Missionary to England, were of the Family; they were sons of Andrew Giffard, of Wolverhampton (killed in a skirmish near that town early in the Great Rebellion), and grandsons of Walter Giffard, twelfth Lord of Chillington.†

In the wars of the Great Rebellion Peter Giffard, thirteenth Lord

* In Brewood town, Mr. Giffard owns besides the Lion Inn several tenements in Dean Street and in the Sandy Lane.

† *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood.* Appendix H.

Giffard of Chillington.

IN THE VISITATION OF NORROY, PROVINCIAL KING-AT-ARMS, 1663.

From the Harleian MSS. 2043. fo. 186[6].

Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, in the coun. of Stafford, Knight.—Ursula, da. of Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton, in the county of Warwick, Esq.

Humphrey Gifford, 3rd sonne, living at the Blackladies, a house not farr from the Royall Oake.—Elenor, da. of Jo. Warde, of Capeston, in coun. of Chester.

Francis Gifford, of Water Eaton, in the Hundred of Cuddlestone, and coun. Staff. Generosi.—Margaret, da. of Thos. Fletcher, of the same town, wido. of Willm. Chetwind, of Ridge, in coun. Stafford.

1 son Robert.
2 son Edward.
3 son Nicholas.
4 son Giles.
6 son John.

} All died unmarried.

Hum. Gifford, of Water Eaton, æta. 38 anno. 6 Aprill, anno. Do. 1663.—Dorothy, da. of Edw. Ipsley, of Middle Mayfield, in coun. Stafford.

Thomas, m. Amy, daur. of Edward Knight of Water Eyton.
Francis died unmarried.
William.

Edward, ætatis 8 years anno. 6 Aprill, 1663. Humphrey. Jane. Priscilla.

1647. May 31st.—The Commissioners of Augmentations order "a further yearly sum of £8 bee paid to the Minister of the Parish Church of Breude, out of the lands and tenements called Blackladies (*inter alia*) sequestered from John Giffard, recusant, ffarmer, thereof."—*Orders of the said Commission*, preserved at Lambeth.

Misses Evans, with the exception of one acre reserved at the sale.—*Vide post fo.* 46.*

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Giffard of Chillington.

IN THE VISITATION OF NORROY, PROVINCIAL KING-AT-ARMS. 1663.

From the Harleian MSS. 2043. fo. 186[b].

THOMAS GIFFORD, of Clinton. in com. Staff. Esq.=Joyce, da Robti. Frances, Militis.

ROBERTI GIFFORD de Chilenton, Armiger.=Cassandra, da to Jo. Knightley, Esq.[1]

Joanna, filia Hoord, quæ. obit. 8 Decemb. 1492.=JOHANNES GIFFARD de Chilenton, miles. temp. Edi. 4.[2]=Elizabetha, filia de Willi de Greseley, miles.

Dorothea, filia et co-heirs=John Montgomery, militis.	THOMAS GIFFARD de Chillinton, Arm. obiit. an. 1560.[3]	=Ursula, filia Robi. Throckmorton de Coughton, in co. War. Armi.	Cassandra, uxor. Henri Swinnerton de Swinnerton.	Dorothea, nupta. Jnes. Congreve, *postea* Francisco Shirley.[4]	Francisca, uxor. Johns Talbot de Grafton, in Com. Worc. Armg.	

Eliz. heires maternæ hereditatis nupta Johns Port militis.[5]	JOHANNES GIFFARD= de Chilington, in com. Staff. Arm.	Jocosa, filia Jacob. Leveson de Lilleshall, in com. Salop. Armg.	Edwardi.=Fra. filia Skerne de London.	Humfrid.[3] =Eleanora, filia Warde de Capeston, in com. Chester.	Robri, died unmarried.	Dorothea, nupta Gilb. Astley de Pattishill, in com. Staff. Ar.	Isabella, ux. Fran. Biddulph de Biddulph, in com. Stafford, Ar.	Cassandra, ux. Erasmi Wolseley de Wolseley, in com. Staff.	Elisabetha.	Anna, nupta Geo. Smith de Wotton, in com. Worc.

WALTERUS GIFFORD.=Phillippa, filia et co-heir of Hen. White de Southwern.[6]

PETRUS GIFFORD, primogenitus, ætatis 2 annorum 1583.=

Johannes.[7]

2	Richard.
3	Thomas.
4	Gilb.
5	Egidius.
6	Georgius.
7	Geraldus.
8	Edwardus.

1	Maria, ux. Rich. Brooke de Lapley, in com. Staff.	
2	Cassandra, ux. Thomas Cassy de Wightfield, in com. Glouc.	
3	Jane et Ursula	filiarum gemellæ uno parti enixæ.
4		
5	Francisca.[8]	
6	Dorothea.	

NOTES.—J. H. S.—Norroy had visitational jurisdiction of all north of the Trent.—Noble's *History of the College of Arms.*

[1] There is some confusion here, as the lady was the daughter of Thomas Humpherston, Esq.—*Vide ante*, fo. 24.

[2] Thus in the MS., but evidently a mistake for *Edwardi Sexti.*

[3] The Pedigree of this Sir Thomas Giffard, through his third son Humphrey, from the same MS., is subjoined hereto.

[4] Of Slainton (or Stainton) Harold, Esq.; their eldest daughter Anne married John Brooke of Madeley, co. of Salop, Esq.

[5] The founder of the Free Grammar School at Repton.

[6] Or South Wernborough, co. of Hants.

[7] John Gifford, of Blackladies (second son of Peter Gifford).—*Vide infra*, fo. 43.

[8] Married Edmund Powell, of Sandford.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1815.

SIR THOMAS GIFFORD, of Chillington, in the conn. of Stafford, Knight.=Ursula, da. of Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton, in the county of Warwick, Esq

Humphrey Gifford, 3rd sonne, living at the Blackladies, a house not farr from the Royall Oake.=Elenor, da. of Jo. Wurde, of Capeston, in conn. of Chester.

Francis Gifford, of Water Eaton, in the Hundred of Cuddlestone, and coun. Staff. Generosi.=Margaret, da. of Thos. Fletcher, of the same town, wido. of Willm. Chetwind, of Ridge, in coun. Stafford.

1 son	Robert.	All died unmarried.
2 son	Edward.	
3 son	Nicholas.	
4 son	Giles.	
6 son	John.	

Hum. Gifford, of Water Eaton, æta. 38 anno. 6 Aprill, anno. Do. 1663.=Dorothy, da. of Edw. Ipsley, of Middle Mayfield, in coun. Stafford.

Thomas, m. Amy, daur. of Edward Knight of Water Eyton.
Francis died unmarried.
William.

Edward, ætatis 8 years anno. 6 Aprill, 1663. | Humphrey. | Jane. | Priscilla.

1647. May 31st.—The Commissioners of Augmentations order "a further yearly sum of £8 bee paid to the Minister of the Parish Church of Breude, out of the lands and tenements called Blackladies (*inter alia*) sequestered from John Giffard, recusant, ffarmer, thereof."—*Orders of the said Commission*, preserved at Lambeth.

of Chillington, took an active part on the Royal side, and his MANSION, a building of the date of Henry the eighth, was left almost ruinous. Though little of it now remains, no doubt the great Hall (the partitions of which are modern, and which is called the Saloon) occupies the exact site of the old Hall, which formed the east side of the Mansion, and from which the great staircase ascended to the great gallery. The Saloon of Chillington is now the centre of the Mansion, being masked by the buildings of Peter Giffard (1724) and of Thomas (1787) as the great Hall of Wolsey at Hampton Court is masked by the building of William of Orange. It has already been mentioned (fo. 20) that the house of Mr. Giffard of Chillington was recommended as a more suitable residence for Mary Queen of Scots than Chartley: "the estate" mentioned in the twelfth volume of *Froude's History*, chap. xxxiv., as the property of Mr. Giffard, adjoining Chartley is Marston, where there was a manor house, but there is no doubt it was the mansion at Chillington, whither it was intended to remove the Queen of Scots.

GUNSTON, though an ancient* and present possession of the Giffards, is a member or subinfeudation of Brewood, and was in the reign of Charles the first, the property of Roger Fowke, an active Royalist, who settled at Gunston, in Virginia. His friend, Colonel Mason, accompanied Mr. Fowke and married his daughter: their descendant, Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, when in England in 1865, visited Gunston. (See *Appendix.*) The HATTONS seem always to have gone with Gunston. The HYDE also was *temp Edwardi primi a conquestu* granted as a subinfeudation by John Giffard, Lord of Chillington, to John de Sempringham, who granted it to Thomas dela Hide, but in Henry the Fifth's time it was in the possession of Richard Lane, whose descendants were living there when Mr. Erdeswicke wrote his *Survey of Staffordshire* 1593.

PEARSEHAY, previously the property of the Pitts, was purchased by Mr. Giffard from Mr. Thomas Vaughton in 1843.

BROMHALL was granted *regno Henrici II.*, by Walter Durdent, Bishop of Coventry, as a subinfeudation of the Episcopal Manor to Ralph, his server (*Dapifer*), Lord of Harborne, whose descendants

* See a grant *temp Edwardi II.*, by Ada, widow of the Lord John Giffard, to Peter, her son, extracted by the Hon. Geo. Wrottesley from the *Chillington Deeds.*

were styled "de Bromhale."* They, in Edward the First's time, granted this manor to the Hydes, from whom it passed to the Lanes, who, in the second year of Henry the Sixth, sold it to John Leveson, of Wolverhampton, Esq., who sold it to his cousin, John Leveson, of Little Wyrley, who sold it to Roger Fowke, of Brewood, Esq. It is worthily famous as the birthplace of William Carles, Colonel and aide-de-camp, or *valet au militaire*, to King Charles the Second in the invasion of England (1651); he "saw the last man "kild at Worcester,"† and supported King Charles in the Oak at Boscobel: after the restoration he received by letters patent under the Great Seal the name of Carlos (*Spanico* Charles), and a coat of arms *in perpetuam rei memoriam.* He died in London, and was buried at Brewood.‡

The grant of arms is to William Carlos of Bromhall, "*ubi hæc* "*Familia multis abhinc sæculis eâ possessione fruita est.*" Archdeacon Hopper (Norwich), who claims descent by a female line, suggests that Bromhall may have been mortgaged to the Giffards and by them foreclosed.

Somerford, so called from the junction of the two arms of the Penk,§ was an immemorial subinfeudation of the Episcopal manor. It was, "according to Loxdale, sold by Francis Somerford in "William III.'s time to Walter Wrottesley, and again, in 1734, to "Robert Barbor, a lawyer, of London, whose family had long been "connected with the county."* This Mr. Robert Barbor was a Secretary in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office,‖ and was in 1747 returned to the House of Commons for Stamford in the room of Lord Burghley, who, having been returned at the general

* The second unpublished sheet of Shaw's *Staffordshire.*

† Blount's *Boscobel.* Charles had not a moment to spare; placing himself in the midst of the Scottish cavalry, he took the northern road by the gate of St. Martin's, while a few devoted spirits (the Earl of Cleveland, Sir James Hamilton, Colonel Careless, and Captains Hornyhold, Giffard, and Kemble) charged down Sidbury-street in a contrary direction.—Lingard's *History of England*, vol. xi., ch. 1.

‡ 1689, May 28. Burried Cornall William Carelesse, of Bromhall.—*Brewood Parish Register.*

§ Cynmere—Summer, or Somer, in British signifies the meeting of two brooks, or rivers.—Shaw, *as above quoted.*

‖ *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1761.

election the same year for both Stamford and Rutlandshire, had elected to sit for Rutland: Mr. Barbor was re-elected in 1754,* which Parliament was dissolved, and Mr. Barbor died, in 1761. His son Captain Barbor sold the manor of Somerford, (which includes the hamlet of Crateford,) and the manor of Coven to the Hon. Edward Monckton. The well-known Mr. Parke of Wolverhampton is maternally descended from Robert Barbor, M.P.

In Harwood's Erdeswick's *Survey of Staffordshire*, 1829, the Hon. Edward Monckton is described as the uncle of Viscount Galway, and as having acquired Somerford by purchase from the Barbors, Brewood Hall from the Plimleys, and Engleton from the Moretons† (though in reality Engleton was sold by the Moretons to the Fowkes, by the Fowkes to the Plimleys, and by the Plimleys to the Moncktons), and besides these as possessing Coven, Water Eaton (?), Grassington, Aspley, Stretton, and Leafields.‡ The Monckton property also comprises the Dean's Hall and Rectorial Tithes (*vide ante fo.* 6), the Hamlets of Crateford, Standeford, the Four Ashes, and Slade Heath,§ the Farms of Brinsford, Covenlawn, Cressell's Barn, and the Laches, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Brewood town, besides Brewood Hall, includes the Brookhouse, Deansfield, and Bill's (Greene's) tenement.

* See *Parliaments of England*, by H. Stooks Smith.

† Matthew Ducie Moreton of Engleton and Tortworth created Lord Ducie, 1720.

‡ The Hon. Edward Monckton was Member for the Borough of Stafford in the Tory interest in the Parliaments of 1780, 1784, 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807. His colleague till 1806 being the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a Whig. The Polls at these 7 Elections are given in the *Appendix*. He married in 1776 Sophia, whose Father, the Governor of Fort S. George, Madras, the first and last Baron Pigot, died in India.

§ In all these Hamlets are several freehold tenements belonging to other Proprietors.

The following shows the descent of the Property since the purchase of Somerford by

The Honourable Edward Monckton,
Who died at Merriden, Co. of Warwick, 1st July, 1832, aged 87.*

Edward, 1st Son, 1832 of Somerford. Died 1848.	George, 2d Son, of Stretton, 1848 of Somerford, 1849 of Fineshade. Died 1858.	John, 3d Son, of Fineshade, Co. of Northhants. Died 1849.	Henry, 4th Son, 1848 of Stretton. Died 1856.	Philip, 5th Son. Died 1820.
			Francis, of Stretton, 1859 of Somerford. Attained his majority in 1865.	Edward, of Fineshade 1849.

Soon after the death of Mr. George Monckton the family left Somerford Hall, which has been occupied by R. H. Vade Walpole, Esq., and by Arthur Pemberton Lonsdale, Esq.

THE OTHER estates and single Houses in the Parish are Paradise, Horsebrook, Oakley, the Three Hammers, the Beeches at Coven; the Laurels [popularly but inappropriately called the New Hall], the Dawscroft, and the Bargate, in Brewood town; Rose Hill, Leabrook, Standeford Cottage, &c. The Tanhouse, which was built by one of the Vaughton family, was pulled down in 1861, when the present House at Horsebrook was built.

* *Gentleman's Magazine* that month.

The Roman Catholic Communion.

The Reformation, and the Church spoliation which accompanied it, left a strong impress on the history of Brewood; the Giffards, like many other families, who refused to conform to the Church as established by Elizabeth, not scrupling to concur in the measures of Henry and Edward. Sir John Giffard, ninth Lord of Chillington, was one of Henry the Eighth's Commissioners to value the Ecclesiastical Possessions in the Archdeaconry of Stafford; and his son, Sir Thomas, one of Edward the Sixth's Commissioners to take an inventory of and to convert to the King's use the ornaments remaining in the Parish Churches.* There was the Priory of Black Nuns in Brewood Parish, and the Monastery (or Priory) of White Nuns in Brewood Forest; Whiteladies being not only extra-parochial, but in the County of Salop. The Cistercian Priory of S. Leonard, or Whiteladies, was surrendered to the Crown by the Prioress, Dame Margaret Stamford. The Benedictine Priory of S. Mary, or Blackladies, by its Prioress, Dame Isabella Launder. The Mansions and Domain lands of these dissolved PRIORIES appear to have been granted by the Crown to William Whorwood.† The revenues of Whiteladies were £17 10s. 8d. per annum, out of which a pension of £5 was assigned to the Prioress. The revenues of Blackladies were £11 1s. 6d., out of which a pension of £3 6s. 8d. was assigned to Dame Isabella Launder. The other

* For the Inventory made at Brewood, see *Appendix*.

† Dukes' *Antiquities of Shropshire*, fo. 202; quoted in the *Cistercian Priory of Brewood*, by Rev. R. W. Eyton.

Nuns or Ladies were no doubt also provided for, since we find that in 1533 there *remained* no pensions in charge on Whiteladies, and only £1 6s. 8d. in annuities; and on Blackladies there remained only two pensions—viz., to Alice Becke and Christabella Smythe, £1 13s. 4d. each.* The Priory Houses and Lands subsequently became the property of Sir John Giffard, whose son, Sir Thomas Giffard, appears to have granted Whiteladies to his second son, Edward, and Blackladies to his third son, Humphrey.

Francis, the only surviving son of Humphrey Giffard, settled at Water Eaton, and BLACKLADIES reverted to Peter, thirteenth Lord of Chillington, who settled it on his second son John, as a portion on his marriage with Catherine, daughter of Richard Hawkins, of Nash Court, in the County of Kent, Esq.,† the pair from whom the present Giffards of Chillington are lineally descended: Peter Giffard of Blackladies, the great-grandfather of the present Squire, having, on the extinction of the elder branch in 1718, succeeded to Chillington and reunited the properties. This Peter accomplished extensive buildings and plantations at Chillington; the date and initials on the South front are $\frac{1724}{\text{P B}}^{\text{G}}$; B is evidently the initial letter of Peter's second wife, Barbara, the daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton. The Lake and Avenue were formed by his son by his third wife, Thomas, eighteenth Lord. When the East Front and Colonnade were built by Thomas, nineteenth Lord, and the House considerably enlarged from a design by Sir John Soane (whose design, however, has never been completed), the Chapel, formed by Peter Giffard, together with the venerable Gate-house, containing the Chaplain's Apartments, were pulled down,‡ the Service was removed to Blackladies, and that part of Black-ladies which had been the residence of the late Agent of the family, Mr. Coffin, was fitted up for the Priest, the Rev. Anthony Clough, who had succeeded the Rev. Thomas Brookholes as Chaplain at Chillington in 1758, and who remained at Blackladies till removed to Heythorpe in 1791. He was, however, buried in Brewood Parish Church. He died 7th September, 1793, "beloved by all who knew

* Willis' *Mitred Abbies*, vol. ii.

† *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood*, fo. 70.

‡ *Catholic Magazine and Record*, vol. v.

"him." The Chapel at Blackladies was disused in 1844, till the completion and benediction of the Mission Chapel of S. Mary at Brewood. This Chapel at Blackladies was described in 1837 as having two Galleries, one on the West end, supported by wooden pillars, and a smaller one on the South side, over the Sacristy, and were (it was generally supposed) one for the Choir Nuns, the other for the Lay Sisters, and being a low half-timbered building, with a ceiling all of oak, and with what was once a tessellated pavement; the wooden Turret for the Bell, as having been taken down in 1789, but a ponderous little statue of the Blessed Virgin, carved in wood, continuing to occupy the place of the Altar-piece; the two Passages which led from the House, one to the Galleries, the other to the body of the Chapel, appearing to be coeval with the Chapel, and, in the opinion of a good judge in such matters, bearing evident marks of having been first erected in the reign of Richard the Second.* However (1866), the last Priest of Blackladies considers such a supposition as mere guess, and most unlikely; and states it as his own opinion, and that of the elder Pugin, that the Chapel never belonged to the Nuns, but was built by that Giffard family, which resided at Blackladies, for their own accommodation and that of a few (Roman) Catholics in the neighbourhood.†

On the domain land of Whiteladies John Giffard built Boscobel; and it was to Whiteladies, most probably to the "Mansion" (which had been the Nunnery) that Charles the Second and his party, the morning after the Battle of Worcester, "stopt by the advice of Mr. "Giffard to get some little refreshment of bread and cheese, such as "they could get, just beginning to be day."‡ "The King's horse being brought into the Hall."§ Here those persons of quality

* *Catholic Magazine and Record*, vol. v.

† A terrier (preserved at Chillington) has drawn upon it a bird's-eye view of the house as at present, with the detached building supposed to have been the *hospitium* and the Chapel, as it stood till 1867. There is no date to this terrier; from the character of the MS. I should conjecture it as early in the last century, probably drawn for Peter Giffard of Chillington and Blackladies.—*J. H. S.*

‡ *King Charles' Narrative.*

§ Blount's *Boscobel.*

(except Lord Wilmot*) and military officers who were with Charle took leave of him, that they might not know "what he intended to "do, because they knew not what they might be forced to confess;" the King having intrusted his George to Colonel Blague.† Here he was introduced to Richard Penderell; here he had his hair cut short; here he "put on a pair of ordinary grey cloth breeches, a "leathern doublet, and a green jerkin, and flung his own cloaths "into a privy-house, that nobody might see that anybody had been "striping themselves;"‡ and hence he was guided to Boscobel.

After King Charles had left, Whiteladies was rudely treated by the Parliamentary troops in pursuit, who in their search tore up floors and wainscots. The ruins of the Chapel and the terrace are now all that remain of the Priory; but a half-timbered house attached to the roofless Chapel was standing within recent memory, as shown in Murray's *Series of Views illustrative of the Boscobel Tracts*, 1851, from a drawing in the British Museum. A Mr. Peter Giffard of Whiteladies is mentioned in the Preface to the Second Part of *Boscobel*, where Blount represents himself as "chiefly encouraged" to continue the "narrative by an express "from Lisbon, wherein 'tis certified that (besides the translation "of the first part into French) Mr. Peter Giffard of Whiteladies "has made it speak in Portuguese, and presented it to the Infanta "(Katharine of Braganza), our most excellent Queen, who was "pleased to accept it with grace and peruse it with passion, inti-"mating her royal desire to see the particulars how the hands "of Providence had led the great monarch of her heart out of "the treacherous snares of so many rebels." From his evidently intimate acquaintance with foreign languages, this Peter Giffard must have resided much more abroad than at Whiteladies.

The Chapel has been long used as a Cemetery by the Roman Catholics. The most interesting tombstone is that of the "Good-

* John, Lord Wilmot, created Earl of Rochester, 4th *Caroli II.* Died at Dunkirk, 1659.

† Colonel Blague hid the George in Mr. Barlow's house at Blorepipe; thence it was transmitted to Mr. Robert Milward of Stafford, who sent it to Colonel Blague in the Tower, "by the trusty hands of Mr. Isaac Walton, and the "Colonel not long afterwards, happily escaping thence, restored it to his "Majesty's own hands."—Blount's *Boscobel.*

‡ *King Charles' Narrative.*

"woman of Boscobel," the mother of the Penderells, on which is inscribed—

Here lieth
the Bodie of a friende
the King did call
Dame Joane
but now shee is
deceast and gone
Interred Anno Do
1669.

Her original tombstone has been destroyed, but is believed to have been faithfully reproduced by the present. The House now known as "Whiteladies" is a farm-house of no great age. (The acre reserved to the Fitzherberts on the sale (*vide ante fo.* 38) is conjectured to be the site of chapel, the plantation, and the right of road from one to the other.—*J. S. G.*)

Boscobel, whither the King was conducted from Whiteladies, stands on the domain of the ancient Priory (*vide ante fo.* 44), and received its name, *Bosco Bello*, or beautiful wood, from Sir Basil Brooke, of Madeley, the son of John Brooke, whose mother was the daughter of Dorothy Giffard, by her second husband Francisco Shirley. (See *Pedigree of Giffard, ante.*) It was then occupied by the Penderell family, who were woodwards of the Giffards, and had fought in the Royal army. The *Wonderful Magazine* (1796) says:—

"The Granddaughter of William Pendril still lived, though very ancient, in "the house when I was there. The floor of the garret, which is a Popish chapel, "formerly in the possession" (*query*, occupation?) "of the family of Cooksey, "being unaltered, prevents any suspicion of a little cavity with a flap over the "door where the King was hid; his bed was artfully placed behind some wain-"scot, then shut up very close. A descendant of the Cookseys still keeps the "gloves and gaiters which his Majesty left behind."

The House has since been much enlarged and otherwise altered; but the two hiding places have been preserved.*

The "Mr. Giffard," by whose advice the King stopt at Whiteladies was Charles Giffard, the fifth son of Peter, the thirteenth Lord of Chillington, who, Blount says, "willingly undertook the

* Brinsford, on the opposite side of Brewood Parish, is a locality which has acquired notoriety in the events after the Battle of Worcester; Lord Wilmot having been guided thither by Mr. Huntbach on the night of the 4th September.

"service" of guiding the King from Worcester to Whiteladies, a distance of 30 miles, "having one Yates a servant with him, very "expert in the ways of the Country."* This was "Francis Yates "of Brode, co. of Stafford, husbandman," to whose widow, Elizabeth (a sister of the Penderells) an annuity of £50 was after the Restoration granted, "her husband having been barbarously "executed" (hung) "at Oxford for conducting the King from "Worcester when violently pursued."† Charles Giffard left Whiteladies as guide to the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Talbot, "and the rest," but they were taken and carried prisoners, first to Whitchurch, then to an Inn near Benbury, in Cheshire, where Mr. Giffard found means to escape. He was at Breda entered in the list of those who were for their services to have employment; but he would seem to have found difficulty in obtaining any, since in February, 1666, he represents himself in a petition to the Crown as "in the custody of the

* It will be noted that Blount describes this Francis Yates as "a Servant;" he does *not* say a Servant of Charles Giffard. After the Restoration the King was petitioned by Mary Graves, who states herself to have lost £30,000 in the Royal service; and mentions her "services to the King when at Worcester, in "sending Francis Yates to conduct him from Worcester to Whiteladies, for "which Yates was hanged; and she had ever since kept his wife and four "children—also for sending His Majesty supplies both before and after his "defeat, to her utter ruin." Who this Mary Graves was, and what connection she had with Whiteladies or with Giffard, Yates, or Penderell, I have been unable to trace.

† *State Papers*, temp. Car. II. Another Francis Yates, of Lang Lawn, who married Margaret, another sister of the Penderells, was very active in the King's escape; and an annuity of £100 was granted to their son Nicholas, of S. Mary-le-Savoy, gentleman, by King James the Second. A petition, dated 5th September, 1660, from Edward Martin, "who lived near the Royal Oak at "Whiteladies, and was very serviceable in His Majesty's escape after that "Battle of Worcester," in behalf of Anne, widow of Francis Yates or Yate, states that Francis had "lately died in grief that he could not present himself "to His Majesty." The King had put on a shirt of Martin's, who was the tenant of Whiteladies. "Yates was privy to the King's safety, and his wife "was the first who brought him meat, which he ate in a blanket." Yates of Long Lawn had probably married Ann as a second wife. This petition is endorsed—"To consider their good service and dismiss them with a gracious "answer."

" Sheriff of Middlesex for £150, and cannot be discharged but by " His Majesty's assistance."

On the extinction of the elder branch of the Giffards, by the death of Thomas, sixteenth Lord of Chillington, in 1718, his widow Mary, daughter and heiress of John Thimelby, of Irnham, County of Lincoln, Esq.,* " the good Madam Giffard," retired to LONG BIRCH, where she resided till her death (*Vide ante fo.* 22). She was accompanied by her Chaplain, the Rev. John Johnson, who died in 1739, and was succeeded in his office by the Rev. John Horniold, appointed in 1752 by a Bull of Pope Benedict XXI., Coadjutor to Bishop Stonor, on whose death he succeeded as Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District. He continued to reside at Long Birch, and on one occasion, when " a military character at Brewood was bent on " seizing and persecuting him, he was obliged to lie concealed in " one of the barns."† He died in 1778, and was buried at Brewood.‡ The Register is simply—

" December 30, 1778. Buried John Hornyhold, Esquire, of Long Birch."

After the death of Madam Giffard, Long Birch was till 1819 rented for the Vicars Apostolic of the Midland District. The following is a list of the VICARS APOSTOLIC who resided there:—

Right Rev. John Horniold. 1752 Coadjutor. 1753 consecrated Bishop of Philomelia. 1756 4th V.A. Died 1778.

Right Rev. Thomas Talbot. 1766 Coadjutor; Consecrated Bishop of Acon. 1779 5th V.A. Died 1795.

Right Rev. Charles Berington. 1786 Coadjutor; consecrated Bishop of Hiero-Cesarea. Died 1798.

Right Rev. Gregory Stapleton. 1773 President of the English College at S. Omer's; imprisoned by the French Jacobins; landed at Dover 2nd March, 1795.§ 1798 President of College of S. Edmund, Ware. 1801 consecrated at Rome Bishop of Hiero-Cesarea; 6th V.A. Died 1802, at S. Omer's.

* Mary Giffard bequeathed the Irnham estate to her cousin, Benedict Conquest, whose devisee and heiress, Mary Christina, married Henry, eighth Lord Arundel, and settled the estate on her daughter Eleanor, Lady Clifford of Chudleigh, with remainder to her second son, Charles Thomas Clifford, who sold the estate which is now the property of the Woodhouse family.—*J. S. G.*

† Flannagan's *History of the Church in England.*

‡ *Vide ante fo.* 24.

§ See *Notes and Queries*, Third Series, No. 238. He was accompanied by 32 members of Douay College and 62 of S. Omer's.

Right Rev. John Milner. 1803 consecrated Bishop of Castoballo; 7th V.A. Removed residence to Wolverhampton, 1819. Died 1826. Author of *The End of Controversy, Letters to a Prebendary* in answer to Rev. Dr. Sturgis, *The History Civil and Ecclesiastical and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester, An Enquiry into the History and Character of S. George*, and of many other works.*

It will be observed that Bishop Berington never was Vicar Apostolic; for though consecrated Coadjutor with succession to the Vicariate surviving Bishop Talbot, he never had the Papal confirmation as Vicar Apostolic. He was a strong Cisalpine; and was 15th May, 1788, together with Bishop Talbot and the Rev. Joseph Wilkes of Bath, elected a member of a "Committee appointed to "manage public affairs of the Catholics in this Kingdom," whose avowed object was that "the frequent recurrence to Rome for dis-"pensations and other ecclesiastical matters might cease." In 1789 the name of the Rev. Charles Berington appears as a subscriber of £5 5s. "in aid of the supplies granted to His Majesty for the "defence of the Nation." On June 8th, 1798, having dined at Sedgeley Park and returning on horseback in company with his Secretary, the Rev. John Kirk, he was seized with violent pain; and having dismounted, almost immediately breathed his last. The Register of his burial at Brewood is simply—

"June 11, 1798. Buried Rev. Charles Berington from Long Birch."

There was in 1691 a Rev. Robert Collingwood, residing at Boscobel, who was afterwards Superior of S. Chad's College,† and had in his possession the relics of S. Chad: the *Priest's Register* at Chillington shows that in 1731 several candidates were presented for confirmation by "Mr. Collingwood." There is a tradition that he was buried at Blackladies.‡ This may account for the Hon. Catharine Collingwood having lived at Long Birch. (*Vide ante fo.* 23.)

After Bishop Milner's removal to Wolverhampton, the Chapel at Long Birch was enlarged, by throwing into it the Bishop's sitting-room. Like that at Blackladies, the Chapel was disused in 1844.

* See the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, "Milner, Revd. John, D.D., F.S.A."

† This College consisted of a certain number of Chapels in the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, where the Fathers of the Society of Jesus were the Pastors (similar Colleges existed in other parts of England). Bishop Milner officiated at its Benediction in 1809.

‡ *Catholic Magazine and Record*, vol. v.

List of PRIESTS in charge within the Parish of Brewood:—

CHILLINGTON.

1720. Edward Dicconson, Vice-President and Professor of Divinity at Douay; 1735, appointed Coadjutor with the Rev. Lawrence Meyers in the affairs of the English Clergy at Rome; 1741, consecrated Bishop of Mallensis; V.A. of the Northern District.
1735. Thomas Brookholes.
1758. Anthony Clough.

BLACKLADIES.

1787. Removed to Heythorpe, 1791. Died at Oscott, 1793.
1791. John Roe.
1838. Henry Richmond.

LONG BIRCH.

1779. Edward Eyre. 1791, removed to Hathersage; Co. Derby.
1791. John Wright.
1797. John Kirk, DD. He died at Lichfield in 1851, aged 93 years. He was a literary man, and had the degree conferred for his merits.—*J. S. G.*

Thomas Walsh. 1825, consecrated Bishop of Cambysopolis; V.A. of Midland District; 1848, transferred to the London District. Died 1849.

The Catholic Magazine and Record says "his successors were the "Reverend Messieurs Fautrel, "Bowdon, Richmond, Hubbard, "Richmond (*secundus*), S. and "W. Jones, and Hubbard" (*secundus*).

S. MARY'S, BREWOOD.

1844. Robert Richmond.
„ William Andrews Augustin Richmond.
1848. James Jones, Canon of S. Chad's, Birmingham; removed to Cheadle. Died 1860.
1855. T. Kavanagh; removed to SS. Peter and Paul, Wolverhampton; afterwards to Stafford.
1857. Michael O'Sullivan; removed to Stafford; now Vicar-General of Diocese of Birmingham.
1860. Henry Davey; removed to Dorchester.
1864. John S. Grenside. Died 1867.
1867. Henry B. Davies; removed to SS. Mary and John, Wolverhampton.
1869. E. C. Acton, DD.; removed to Stafford.
1873. James Nary.

Reconciliation with the Roman communion was confined almost (if not entirely) to the family, tenants and dependants of Chillington, and their descendants; the Fowkes (though Cavaliers), the Moretons, and the Somerfords adhering to the National Church. The Giffards of Whiteladies would seem to have conformed since many of that branch were in the seventeenth century baptised at the Parish Church, and "Edward Giffard, of Brewood, Esq." is one of the Trustees to whom Walter Giffard is ordered to convey the estates of

the Grammar School (*vide ante fo.* 27); and the pursuit of Lord Wilmot by the Brewood Forge men (*vide post fo.* 59), the "ringing "for news" on the 12th February, 1716* (the news no doubt being the final suppression of the Jacobite insurrection), and the persecution of Bishop Horniold by "a military character at Brewood" (*vide ante fo.* 49), would show that the townsmen of Brewood did not share the opinions of Chillington, either religious or political.

Since the marriage of Thomas, nineteenth Lord of Chillington, with the Hon. Charlotte Courtenay, the Giffard family have ceased to be all Roman Catholics; but the late Mr. Giffard, on his death-bed, received the rites of the Church according to the Roman formula, and the same were celebrated over his body before it left Chillington. The following is extracted from the *Guardian* of 30th January, 1861:—

"The Squire of Chilllington, whose death appeared in our obituary last week, "was buried in the Chancel of Brewood Parish Church yesterday. The deceased, "Thomas William Giffard, 'the twentieth Lord of Chillington' in direct male "descent, was the son of Thomas, 'the nineteenth Lord,' and Charlotte, daughter "of the second Viscount Courtenay, who became Lady Charlotte Giffard upon "her brother in 1831 establishing his claim to the Earldom of Devon: the "deceased was in his 72nd year; he was one of the few surviving specimens of "the loyal Cisalpine school of Roman Catholics. In the days of Conservatism "he was Vice-President of the Staffordshire Conservative Association, and he "gave a vigorous, though unsuccessful, support to Viscount Ingestre, when that "noble Lord contested the Southern Division of that County with the present "Earl of Uxbridge in 1854. He leaves a widow and three daughters. His "estates are disentailed, but it is generally expected that they will pass under "his Will to his Brother, Walter Peter Giffard, Esq., of Bilbrook, who as well as "all the female members of the Chillington family is a member of the Church "of England. On the day of the funeral, the shops both at Wolverhampton "and Brewood were closed."

And muffled peals rung throughout the day.

His widow died in June, 1864. Her body was brought from Rugeley, where she died, and was buried with her husband's.

* Churchwarden's Accounts extracted in *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood*, fo. 92.

Affaires Etrangeres.

Brewood town stands away from any Turnpike road; but the Roman road from London to Chester, called THE WATLING STREET, or more generally in Staffordshire the Streetway, forms the parish boundary to the north for three miles; the nearest point of contact to Brewood being "the Bell at Stretton," standing in Brewood Parish. Our Angevin Kings, when travelling the Watling Street, frequently halted at Brewood; "the Forest," says Eyton, "being "doubtless the object of attraction." A Charter granted by Henry Fitz Empress to the Burgesses of Newport,* County of Salop, is dated from "Breude;"† and his son, John Sansterre, dates many of his Warrants and Charters from the same place. The distance along the Watling Street from Brewood to London is about 130 miles. No doubt for centuries travellers from Brewood to the Capital would go thither through Wall (the Roman *Etocetum*) and Coleshill; or, making a detour from the Watling Street, through Lichfield.

MAILS were first conveyed direct between Birmingham and the Lancashire Districts in 1721; they were conveyed on horseback till 1760, when a kind of mail-cart was used. In that year an Act

* Latine—*Novus Burgus*. "Port" as synonymous with Burgh or Borough is not necessarily maritime. Besides many inland English towns whose names terminate in "port," we find in Ireland Port Arlington, an inland town in King's County, and in many towns of the Pale the Irish town is governed by a Portreeve.

† Harleian MSS., 1085, quoted in Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ix., p. 130.

passed "for amending and widening the road from the town of "Stone to the Wordsley Green Gate"—the preamble of which recites that "the road leading from the road called the Streetway "through the town of Wolverhampton to a gate in the common "Highway in the Liberty of Wordsley, in the County of Stafford, "called Wordsley Green Gate, is in a ruinous condition, and in "many parts very narrow and incommodious for travellers and "carriages, and cannot be effectually amended, widened, and "kept in good repair by ordinary course of law;" in other words, the intention of the Act was that the road between Wolverhampton and the Spread Eagle Inn at Gailey (where the road from Wolverhampton to Stafford crosses the Streetway), and which former road runs due south and north for three miles through the Parish of Brewood from the Three Hammers to Crateford, was to be made a Turnpike road.* The (Parish) road from Brewood to Wolverhampton blends in this Turnpike road at Cross Green in Coven; and the Post has reached Brewood at different periods by messenger from Stafford, from Wolverhampton, and from Penkridge; but for travellers from Brewood to London, to Birmingham, and to the North, whether by coach or by rail, the point of communication has since 1760 been THE FOUR ASHES—a hamlet taking its name from an Inn, before which grew a cluster of four Ash trees; and which Inn was well known to all Coach Travellers between Birmingham and Lancashire for its excellent Ale.

But in 1760 THE WAY from Brewood did not, as it does now, lead direct to this Inn. After crossing the Penk at Stone Bridge, below Somerford Mill, the road passed through the Hamlet and by the Hall, and reached the turnpike road at Standeford. The Hon. Edward Monckton closed the road by the Hall, and made in its

* Among the names of the Trustees nominated in this Act are Robert Barbor (of Somerford), Esq., and Robert Fowler, Clerk. In an Act passed 1796 to continue the former Act, among the Trustees' names there are—Moses Anslow, Reverend — Berrington (*sic*), Thomas Bill, Thomas Giffard, Thomas Giffard junior, Thomas Grundy, James Gifford (the Dean's Hall), Michael Lovatt, Edward Monckton, George Monckton, John Monckton, Henry Monckton, Philip Monckton, Robert Monckton, Claud Monckton, David Moody, Smith Muchall, John Perrott, John Plant, Joseph Smith, William Ward, Edward Worsey; all names belonging to Brewood.

stead, further north, the present excellent road direct to "the "Ashes," which cuts the roads from Stone Bridge and Crateford to Somerford Hamlet above their junction, and which Mr. Monckton intended to have continued across the Penk by Somerford Mill to Stone Cottage; but this part of his plan was successfully opposed at a meeting held in Vestry on the 17th day of December, 1781, to "consider the inconvenience of a Bridge built over the footway at "Summerford Mill, and of the future expense which is likely to "attend the repairs of the said Bridge," when it was "agreed that "the expense of an appeal to the next Quarter Sessions against "the road being turned that way and" (against) "repairing the "Bridge from time to time shall be paid out of the Poor's rate."* What the Vestry disapproved may be thus stated. The Stone Bridge is kept in repair from the County rate; the foot bridge over the flood course of the Penk at Somerford Mill by the owner of Somerford (as I am informed); but it was feared that if the latter bridge was made a carriage road it would have to be kept in repair at the expense of the Parish.

Samuel Ward of the Four Ashes, who died in 1859, aged 85 years, could remember the first COACH which passed his Public-house, and the last. The first *Mail* Coach from Birmingham to Liverpool† commenced running in 1785; this coach passed the Ashes in the night. In 1810 a Mail Coach first ran through from Bristol to Manchester; this passed in the daytime. Both these Mails, so well as the many fast Stage Coaches which "passed the "Ashes," were taken off on the 1st of July, 1837, when the Grand Junction Railway from Birmingham to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway at Newton-in-the-Willows was opened. "The LAST "Coach" was the Red Rover, commonly called the Potteries Coach, which continued to run from Manchester to Birmingham during the day in connection with the Greyhound, a night Coach from Birmingham to London, 'till 1846. From the opening of the Grand

* The names signed to this Vestry minute are given in the *Appendix*. It is noticeable they comprise the occupiers of Somerford Mill, the Four Ashes Inn, and Standeford Farm.

† In 1757 the Liverpool Merchants established "a flying machine on steel springs," to reach London in three days.—*Her Majesty's Mails*, by W. Lewens. Probably this went through Lichfield.

Junction Railway (now comprised in the name "London and "North Western"), there has been a Station at the Four Ashes. There is also a Station at the Spread Eagle at Gailey; but, though two miles nearer to Stafford, that point is half a mile further than the Four Ashes from Brewood town, and is little used by the inhabitants.

But Gailey was long the point of contact for Brewood with all Canal communication, at the wharf on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal there. In 1830 the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction (now called the Shropshire Union) Canal was commenced. This Canal crossing the Streetway by aqueduct, enters the Parish above Horsebrook; and leaves near Pendeford, crossing the southernmost arm of the Penk by culvert; it has a wharf both at Brewood and at Chillington; notwithstanding this convenience, Canal traffic has never been popular in Brewood; the following verse from the *Wolverhampton Civic Saturnalia* (1855) may explain the reason:—

"*Chorus of Boatmen*—Gaily the fire in our caboose is crackling,
"Where many a rabbit and hare has been stewed,
"And many a hen has stopt short in her cackling,
"That wakened the echoes at Coven and Brewood."

The Boatmen have ever been dreaded as depredators. This Canal Company has a reservoir at Belfields, covering 208 acres. A lane connecting the Bargate Lane and the Stepping Stone Lane was cut through immediately below Brewood Bridge, but a path down the bank of the Canal (now stopt) was to have been preserved.*

For some years during the Stage Coach epoch, the Emerald, fast Coach from London to Liverpool, ran through Brewood town. The road by the Marlpits and over Bishopswood was then so bad that for many years an additional pair of horses, driven *à la postillon*, assisted its team from Brewood to Ivetsey Bank; the opposition, Albion, went the longer route by Gailey with only four horses. For some time after the Emerald was taken off, in 1837, a two-horse coach was kept on the road, but it latterly ran only between Wolverhampton and Kiddemore Green. For some years after 1855 an Omnibus ran to Wolverhampton and back twice a week; and there has always been communication with that town by several carriers.

* Manor *Court Rolls*, 26 November, 1844.

The Holyhead road and the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway are the routes into Shropshire and Wales; the Railway has a Station at Codsall, about four miles from Brewood town, which affords likewise access to Birmingham and to London by the Great Western route, and is not unfrequently used by Brewood people: the usual point to the Holyhead road is Whiston's Cross, which is six miles from Brewood through Chillington Park.

It is intended to construct a railway from Bushbury Junction on the London and North Western line to the end of Stafford Street in Brewood; probably before this *résumé* shall have been published the act for it's construction will have been obtained and the works commenced.

The Streams.

A lane, which leads to Boscobel from the Shire Stone and White Oak Lodge, is the boundary between Brewood and Tong Parishes. It has a rivulet on either side; the water on the right hand, carried by an artificial drain into the Marsh lands, probably finds its way to the Severn to reach S. George's Channel at Hartland; its waters are never in Brewood Parish, and we are not concerned with it, except as showing our western boundary to be a ridge in the Watershed of England; for all the STREAMS in Brewood Parish find their way to the Penk, and falling into the Sow at Stafford, and thence into the Trent at Tixall, and thence into the Humber at Great Grimsby, are discharged into the German Ocean.

Accordingly the rivulet on the left, or Brewood, side of the lane leaves the road; and in the first field it enters is joined by a stream which has crossed the lane from Lady Isabella's Well; and their united Water, under the name of the Ladies' Brook, passes through the Moorland of Pearsehay, immediately behind Blackladies and at the foot of the Hawkshuts. This is the principal feeder of the Reservoir at Belfields; after feeding the Reservoir, it is carried by a culvert under the Canal, crosses the Streetway road into Stretton Parish, receives a stream from Lapley, and assumes the name of the HORSEBROOK; recrossing the Streetway it receives the LEABROOK, which from a Spring in the hill on which Oakley House stands, and from a Brook-head by Spirit Lane, has flowed in an inner circle to the same point. Flowing through the hamlet to which the Horsebrook gives name, these waters reach the Penk at Engleton Mill.

The Bath at the Bath Farm is a bath no longer; the stream, from the Spring which supplied it, runs into an artificial canal, which drains the water from the southern slopes of Boscobel and Pearsehay into the Lake at Chillington—an extensive marsh, formerly three separate sheets of water, and still called the Pools, and now a beautiful lake covering 66 acres, and so skilfully planted that from every point its bays are lost in the surrounding woods; the overflow from the Pools is carried into the Penk.

The river PENK, which "taketh its beginning a little above "Penkford"* (now called Pendeford), from Gunston to Coven Lawn divides Brewood from Codsall, and from Tettenhall, Parish, receiving from the latter Parish the Bilbrook. At Coven Lawn it enters Brewood, is joined by the Brinsford Brook, and flows to Brewood Forge, which perhaps once a fulling mill, subsequently a Forge,† and then a Corn-mill, was burnt down five years ago, and remains a ruin. The other great arm of the Penk which has entered Brewood at Deepmore, and turned Standeford Mill, joins behind Somerford Hall,‡ and the united Streams flow through the grounds and hamlet, turn Somerford Mill, and pass on to Stone Bridge; here Brewood water joins.

BREWOOD WATER rises immediately behind the Gardener's House at Chillington, and passes Chillington Farm and the Hyde; an arm rises in Bridgecroft on the north side of Hungary Hill; Chillington Brook rises in the marshes near Chillington Street,§ and crosses the Avenue in "a deep valley,|| where even the site of the Hall is

* Erdeswick's *Survey of Staffordshire.*

† Lord Wilmot on leaving Whiteladies took John Penderell for his guide, and knew not determinedly whither to go; purposing at first to have marched northward; but as they passed by Brewood FORGE, the forgemen made after them; till being told by one Richard Dalton that it was Colonel Crompton whom they pursued, the Vulcans happily on their mistake quitted the chase.—Blount's *Boscobel.* (I hope no progenitor of mine was among these smiths.—*J. H. S.*)

‡ *Vide ante fo.* 40.

§ An ancient paved causeway, very liable to be flooded, the approach from Giffard's Cross to the Hall before the Avenue was planted.

|| Popularly called HELLFLOOR: there are many traditions of forms, which have alarmed passers over the brook-bridge of the Avenue in the night time. Compare this with the etymology of Brewood suggested at fo. 1.

lost;"* these three streams form the pool at Hyde Mill; the arm from Bridgecroft joins *below* the Mill, but its upper water is conveyed by a made channel to the pool. Brewood Water then runs by a culvert under the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction Canal, passes the Dean's Hall and the Brookhouse on its right, and on its left the Hill on which Brewood town stands, at the foot of which is Brewood Hall; then it flows principally in an artificial channel to Stone Bridge. The Penk having received this tributary, passes through Engleton, where it turns a fourth Mill, and crosses the Streetway above Stretton Mill, which was mentioned at our commencement as the more than conjectured site of the Roman Pennocrucium.

Within the Parish three Mills are now turned by the Penk, and one by Brewood Water, besides Deepmoor, Pendeford, and Stretton Mills, all turned by the Penk, and immediately adjoining, though in other Parishes. The Penk and its tributaries have ever been famous for their excellent Trout; but the fish are already disappearing—the town of Brewood has unfortunately permitted the erection of Gasworks, a perennial nuisance both to Air and to Water, which when once anywhere established can never be removed.

Part of the Water-supply at Belfields is drawn from Longnor-brook; whose stream divides the Parish from Weston-under-Lizard and Blymhill, but crosses the Streetway into Lapley, and does *not* enter Brewood; its overflow, however, is conveyed by an artificial channel to the reservoir.

* *S. James's Magazine*, September, 1849.

Appendix.

I.—The Manor—*temp. Edwardi II.*
II.—The Black Plague of 1348.
III.—Doles.
IV.—Bishopswood.
V.—Coven.
VI.—Perambulations.
VII.—Parish Church.
VIII.—The Leveson Tablet.
IX.—Inscriptions on the Bells.
X.—The Evening Bell.
XI.—Rev. William Budworth, A.M.
XII.—Thomas Carless the younger.
XIII.—Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D.
XIV.—Old Dummy.
XV.—Malthouses.
XVI.—Gunston.
XVII.—Hon. Edward Monckton.
XVIII.—The Laurels.
XIX.—S. Mary's Brewood.
XX.—The Way to the Four Ashes.

with

memoir of the compiler,
From the Admission Register of Manchester School.

Appendix.

I.—THE MANOR.

Temp. Edwardi II.

In the Record Office there are preserved certain accounts taken in the 15th year of King Edward the Second (1322) of the proceeds of the estates of the See of Coventry and Lichfield then in the hands of John Walweyn on the part of the Crown by the death of Walter de Langton, Bishop of Chester. These accounts are written in a mixture of Latin and Norman French—abounding with abbreviations, and the following is their purport as far as relates to Brewood, a literal translation of their descriptive terms being attempted.

There was then at "Brewode, which is a member of Lichfield" a certain capital messuage for which with the use of the Garden and Close, xviij*d.* is received by the year, which is estimated might be increased to xl*d.*

There are in the same place iiij carucates of land worth by the year, viij*l.*, or xls. by the carucate.

There are in the same place lx. acres of Meadow, and worth by the year, ix*l.* at iijs. by the acre.

There is in the same place a certain separated Pasture valued by the year, xivs. iiij*d.*

There is in the same place a certain Park with Pasture valued at cs.—but no rent could then be obtained in consequence of a right of Turbary, or cutting turf therein.

There is in the same place a certain Wood the use of which in underwood is stated worth 51 marks—(Djmerc), but only xijs. was obtained for underwood sold.

There is in the same place a certain Mill which is stated worth by the year, four mercs (53*s.* 4*d.*), but only xxxijs. viij*d.* was received for the proceeds of such Mill.

There is in the same place, a certain *Vivarium* (a preserve, in this case a fishpond) stated to be worth by the year xs., but no rent was received because no fish were found there.

There is in the same place a rent of Assize from Freemen, estimated at xls., and a rent of Assize from Natives (or Serfs) estimated at xl., but only xxs. was received as rent of Assize from the Freemen, and xijs. as an acknowledgment from the Natives.

There is in the same place a certain custom called "Stuck" cs., which was received at the Feast of S. Michael. (*Vide ante fo.* 4.)

And the pleas and perquisites in the Court at the same place are said to be worth by the year iijs. iv*d.*, but only ijs. was received.

To the same period belong the following quaint accounts.

Brewode—

	£	s.	d.			
Rent assessed received for rent to the term of S. Andrew ...	vj	vj	x			
for farm of the Mill to the same term		xl			Sum.	
for farm of the Fulling Mill to the same term		iij	iiij	£	s.	d.
				viij	x	ij
Proceeds of the Manor for pannage of Pigs		xiij	v			
for perquisites of the Court.....		xix	j	xxxij	vj	
Sale of Wheat— for 1 qnarter of Corn sold the total of parcels is				v		
Sum total of receipts.				*l* x	vij	viij
Expences accounted for in acquiring the before mentioned rents		ij	j			
in acquiring the rent of the Parks		xix		iij	viij	
for pay to the Smith for ironwork of the carriages				vj	vj	
Carectarum i.e. of 2 wheel carriages or Tumbrils in iij *cluteria cum clavis* * bought for		j				
in j *clipp* † bought for		j				
in xxx scruenayl bought for		iij				
in iij—*groperia* ‡ bought for		ij				
in mending j strek to tumbril.....		j				
in pay to the Smith for his work ...		j				
in ij pecks of dye to be made from purple hemp		iij				
in § *cepis* and *unctis* bought for.....		ij				
in j tumbril again to be mended.....		vj		xxij		

It will be observed that the sum exceeds the parcels by twopence.

There are other accounts, but too much obliterated in different

* Linchpins. † Clipps, *i.e.* plates for wheels.

‡ Grips—hooks to which is hung the chain for scotching the wheels.

§ Rods and hooks.

parts to be made out *in extenso*. Under the head of the "Keeper's House" is entered,

DC. clalath bought for vjd.—

these being lathes used for half-timbered houses built with clay, not of stone or brick.

In the 35th year of the reign of King Edward the Third (1361) further particulars of the Episcopal property in Brewood are obtained from similar sources. Robert Stretton, Canon of Lichfield, Chaplain to Edward Prince of Wales, being elected to the See through the interest of the King, the Pope would not confirm the election himself but referred it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who could not be prevailed upon on any terms to consecrate. The King, however, persevered in his behalf, and the Pope appointed two Bishops (London and Rochester) to determine what should be done; and they, after much hesitation, consented to his consecration.* These delays appear to have occasioned the temporalities of the See to have remained more than two years in the hands of the Crown during which time Philip de Lutteleye was their Custodian. There have been found two sets of answers upon oath to an inquiry into this Custodian's account, the later of which is stated to have been taken by or before William Banastre; Richard of Somerford; Henry, Lord of Pylatenhall; John, Lord of Coven; and others "on Friday in Easter week in the thirty-fifth year of King "Edward the Third from the Conquest." These answers are too long to print *in extenso;* their most interesting particulars are given *ante fo.* 3 and 4, and in the next section in this *Appendix.*

* The See of Lichfield. *Supplement to the Lichfield Diocesan Church Calendar*, 1858.

II.—THE BLACK PLAGUE OF 1348.

Names of "the Tenants of the irrigated land who had been "accustomed each to pay STUCK" to the Lord Bishop, and who had "died of the late Pestilence" and the Names of those who "now hold" their land from the *Answers of the Custodian or Receiver*, 35 *Edw.* III.

THOSE WHO HAD DIED.	THOSE WHO "NOW HOLD" THEIR LAND.
John Parkes.	John Dyerson.
John Ochel.	John Ochant.
William at the Pool.	Richard Wele.
Walter Thurstans.	John Collins.
John the Smith.	Henry the Dey.*
William Stuck.	William Stuck (Clerk).
William Silnot. }	Nicholas the Parker.
William Dobbin. }	
William Raven.	William of Mytton.†
Thomas Henderson.	John Dobbin.
Richard the Hinde.	John Edrych of Hatton.§
William Godwyn.	remain in the hands of the Lord for default of Tenancy.
William at the Mere.	
William—(illegible).	
Richard o' the Grene.	
Henry of Rowley.	
Richard Schirman.‡	
Henry the Heyward.	
Nicholas of Crateford.‖	
Adam of Northcott.¶	

Parkes (or Parke), Ochel (Rochel), Thurstans, Smith, Greene, Collins, Parker, and Edrych (Etheridge) are names of families who have been located in Brewood for generations. Parkes, Pool, and Mere were evidently localities in the Bishop's Domain; and Parker, Hinde, and Hey Ward, Officers of the Park or the Forest. William Stuck (Clerk) is evidently the Vicar (1361) in the list at *ante fo.* 12.

* Dairyman.

† A Hamlet in Penkridge.

‡ Probably "Shearman," one who shears and otherwise attends to sheep.

§ The Hattons, *vide ante fo.* 39.

‖ Crateford; *vide ante fo.* 40.

¶ Probably Northecote, a farm in Bushbury.

III.—DOLES.

From the Report of the Commissioners of Public Charities, 1821.

1625. Rev. Francis Collie, from lands at Essington,

to 30 poor of Brewood, one shilling each.....	£1	10	0	on Good Friday.
to Vicar for giving notice of distribution ...	0	0	8	„ „
to Clerk for ringing of Bell for do	0	0	8	„ „
to Churchwardens for do., one shilling each	0	2	0	„ „
N.B.—The same to Bushbury Parish.	£1	13	4	in each year.

1659. Thomas Smyth of Blackladies } 20
Richard Smyth of Chillington..... }

William Smyth of Sondeford, and
Jane Lane, Widow, formerly of the Hyde... 10 = £30 to purchase lands at Brinsford; annual income to the Poor on Good Friday.

1653. Thomas Fowke, the younger, of Brewood ... £20

1665. John Fowke, do. do ... 10

1670. Mary Skrymshire, daughter of Thomas Fowke the elder of Brewood } 20 = £50 annual Income to the Poor at Christmas and Midsummer.

1681. Henry Fowke, £50 annual income on S. James' Day,

	s.	d.
to the Vicar to preach a Sermon	6	8
to the Clerk to ring the Bell one hour	1	0
to him who shall distribute the Dole	1	0

the remainder to the Poor of Brewood town, Kerrimore Lane, and Park Lane.

N.B.—The above from the Fowke family invested in land at Dealfeheys, in the Foreign of Walsall.

1683. Thomas Fowke, £50 annual income on Midsummer Day,

	s.	d.
to the Vicar to preach	6	8
for publishing	0	8
to the Clerk for ringing	1	0

the remainder to the Poor of Brewood town, Kerrimore Green, and Park Lane.

N.B.—The above invested in the Round Meadow at Wyrley.

1685. Lawrence Grove. To 20 of the poorest Women, sixpence each every year.
Richard Highley and Joseph Phipps, to the Parish, £1 *per annum*.

1789. Mrs. Gilbert. Interest of £40 to the Poor of Brewood on S. Thomas's Day.

„ Henry Sherratt. The same.

1804. Thomas Slater. £100 to buy bread to be distributed among the poorest Inhabitants on S. Thomas's Day.
Richard Brookes. Eight shillings a year.
Thomas Salt. Ten shillings a year.

In 1861 the Income from these endowments was—						
Moiety of Land at Essington William Whitehouse				£10	0	0
Land at Brinsford Trustees of Somerford	£12	0	0			
A Garden at Penkridge exchanged for Land taken by the Railway J. M. Lister	1	0	0			
				13	0	0
The Delfeheys at Bloxwich...Sydney Chavasse and others	29	4	0			
Wyrley and Essington Canal Co.	1	11	6			
				30	15	6
The Round Meadow at Wyrley Edmund Ault				8	0	0
The Workhouse Premises.....Guardians of the Penkridge Union				109	5	0
Brookes' Dole. From the Three Hammers				0	8	0
Salts' Dole. From the Premises occupied by the Roman Catholic Mission				0	10	0
				£171	18	6

The next year the retiring Parishioners' Churchwarden published the following statements relative to the annual Doles income:—

Cash in hand; on general account.....	£14	13	0			
as distributors in the Mother District	2	9	6			
in the Brewood Savings Bank	122	19	2			
				£140	1	8

From an examination of the accounts of their predecessors the following sums had been recovered:—

Amount borrowed by Messrs. Icke and Hay, Churchwardens in 1858	£27	6	3			
Less do. claimed by Messrs. Edward Rushton and Hay, Churchwardens in 1859-60, as spent more than they had received.....	21	19	5			
				£5	6	10
Property-tax on the rents of the Delfeheays				1	16	0
Difference in Property-tax on ditto for the year 1858 ...				1	1	9
Annual rent-charge from the Wyrley and Essington Canal for 1859				1	11	6
Balance due from the Representatives of the late Mr. Wilson, as mortgagees of the Workhouse premises...				16	19	9
				£26	15	10

The following year the two Churchwardens (Messrs. James

Davenport and John Ward) consented to reduce the rent of the Workhouse Premises to £75 *per annum*. The premises are now unoccupied; *vide ante fo.* 7.

The Distribution at the discretion of the Parish Churchwardens has been for some years past on S. Thomas's Day and S. John the Baptist's (Midsummer) Day in each year.

There are two other benefactions—viz., an annuity of 20s. a year left by William Woolryche (10s. to the Poor of Brewood, and 5s. to the poor of each of the Townships of Coven and Standeford), which is distributed by the Trustees of Somerford. And 10s. left by Joseph Careless out of Butt's Piece, which is now in Mr. Joseph Greene.—From the *Commissioners' Report* above quoted.

IV.—BISHOPSWOOD.

From the *Guardian*, 18th June, 1851.

"The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lichfield on Whitsun Eve held a "Confirmation at Brewood, in Staffordshire, to 140 recipients. On Whitsun Day "his Lordship preached on behalf of the National and Sunday Schools there; "and on Tuesday he consecrated the District Church and Churchyard of "S. John the Evangelist at Bishopswood, the opening of which by licence from "his Lordship was recorded twelve months ago. The officiating Ministers were "the Rev. the Vicar of Brewood and the Rev. John Buckham, the nominee to "the Incumbency. Nine other of the neighbouring Clergy attended in their "robes. The sermon was preached by his Lordship, and the sum of £102 10s. 6d. "was collected at the Offertory. An endowment of £50 a year has been pro-"vided for this District Church by the Rev. the Vicar of Brewood, and £30 a "year by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, the Patron and Impro-"priator of the Parish; the former sum arises from an alienation of Vicarial, "and the latter from a grant out of the reserved rent of the Rectorial, tithes. "A further temporary endowment of £70 a year has been secured by the Misses "Evans of Boscobel, which famous shelter of Royalty adjoins the District, but "is extra-parochial. A Parsonage in the Cottage style is being built, and "Schools are in contemplation."

Mr. Buckham died in 1867; the Rev. Francis Gardiner Salt is now Incumbent. After the death of Dean Howard (*vide ante fo.* 6) the Ecclesiastical Commission granted to the Incumbent

"A yearly sum or stipend of £219, payable out of the common fund, to be "calculated from 8th October, 1868, in equal half-yearly portions on 1st May "and 1st November in each year—with proviso to cease if at any time lands, "tithes, or other hereditaments sufficient to produce such yearly sum or stipend "should be annexed to the said Vicarage."—*London Gazette*, 26th November, 1869.

The annuity charged on the rent reserved by lease of Rectorial Tithes to the Trustees of Somerford continues to the Incumbent, so well as the annuity paid by the Vicar of Brewood. The annuity from the Misses Evans, of Boscobel, ceased from the last payment previous to Midsummer Day, 1870.

Abstract of ENDOWMENT, *Midsummer*, 1870.

On rent of Rectorial tithes leased to Somerford	£30
Annuity from Vicar of Brewood	50
Do. from Ecclesiastical Commission	219
Surplice Fees estimated *co. an.*	1
	£300

V.—COVEN.

From the *Guardian*, 11th February, 1857.

"Last Thursday week the Bishop of Lichfield consecrated the District Church "of S. Paul recently erected at Coven, a populous outlying hamlet in the Parish "of Brewood. His Lordship preached on the first verse of the Epistle to the "Romans—'Paul the servant of Jesus Christ called to be an Apostle, separated "'to the Gospel of God' in allusion both to the Consecration of the Church "and to the Festival of the Conversion then just past. Upwards of a hundred "pounds was received in the Offertory. Prayers were said by the Rev. A. G. "Cameron, the presentee of the Church, and the Vicar of Brewood read the "Epistle. The Church is built in the transition style of the thirteenth century, "and consists of a chancel, nave, transepts, south porch, and vestry, with an "octagon turret with a small spire at the south-west angle. The pulpit and "desk are of oak; they had previously stood in a room which had been used for "divine service under licence from the Diocesan for some years past; there are "326 kneelings in the nave and transepts, besides seventy in a west gallery for "the school-children. The site and a £1,000 towards the erection were given "by George Monckton, Esq., of Somerford, the proprietor of the most of the "district. The stones of which the Church is built were given by Thomas "William Giffard, Esq., of Chillington. An endowment of £80 per annum is "secured, £50 of which is charged on Vicarial and £30 on the reserved rent of "the Rectorial tithes of the District; the latter by the bounty of the Hon. and "Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, Patron of Brewood. The building of a "Parsonage-house is commenced. On the following day a Meeting was held in "the Vestry of the new Church for the purpose of allotting the sittings, &c., "when Mr. Chambley, the principal Farmer in the District, proposed that a "stained-glass window should be placed at the east end of the Church, and "a subscription at once entered into for the cost. The proposal was cordially "received, and a sum then and there placed on paper sufficient to meet the "greater portion of the anticipated amount."

In June following the Rev. Inglis George Monckton succeeded Mr. Cameron as Incumbent.

On the death of Dean Howard (*vide supra*) the Ecclesiastical Commission granted to the Incumbent a yearly sum or stipend of £174, payable out of the common fund, on the same terms and in the same *Gazette*, as the grant to S. John the Evangelist at Bishopswood already abstracted.

Abstract of ENDOWMENT, *Midsummer*, 1870.

Apportionment of Vicarial tithe			£50	per annum
Benefaction of Miss Emma Monckton, 1858...	£600			
Grant from Diocesan Church Building Society	200			
Ditto for Ecclesiastical Commission	600			
	£1,400	3¼ per cent.	46	ditto
Benefaction of Dean Howard, 1867-8	£300	ditto	10	ditto
Pew Rents estimated *co. an.*	17			
Surplice fees ditto	3		20	ditto
Annuity from Ecclesiastical Commission			174	ditto
			£300	per annum

VI.—PERAMBULATIONS.

May 25 and 26, 1838.

William Icke and Robert Walker... Churchwardens.
Thomas Mills and Hugh Mellor..... Overseers.

Started from the Blue Bell, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, along the road for Stinking Lake; walked half the road into Brewood parish up to the brook at Stinking Lake, where it becomes the boundary between Lapley and Brewood, and then up the said brook, between Blymhill and Brewood, to road from Bishop's Wood to Ivetsey Bank; the bridge there belongs to Brewood; followed the brook to the road leading from Bishop's Wood to Blymhill: the bridge here belongs to Blymhill; along the bottom of the gardens joining Lord Bradford's and Mr. Stubbs's land to the commencement of Tong, near the beer-shop known by the name of the Royal Oak; thence through the croft belonging to Mr. Vaughton to Lady Isabella's Well, where the road is the boundary, the road belonging to Brewood; up to Boscobel, and then along the garden fence of Boscobel House through the Old Coppice to Donnington, and along the Donnington lane to the road leading from Boscobel to Codsall Wood, walking the garden held by William Wright, and all the road and trees into Brewood parish, and along the fence between Donnington and Brewood to Salter's cottage; then walked the fence adjoining Lord Shrewsbury's land, and so into the road; walked along the Deer's Leap (16 feet), Chillington Park wall, through Johnstone's gardens, Mathewson's and Lawrence's Leasowes along Cockshutts into the lane leading from Codsall Wood to Gunstone; then across the fields of Mr. Wilks's farm, as marked out by stones put down in the fences, and at the bend of the fences again into the lane, and along the outside of the lane to the fence between Mr. Giffard's land and the field belonging to Mr. Morris, along which to the brook, which brook is the boundary to the foot-bridge at Gunstone, where a piece, beyond the present brook, belongs to Brewood; the brook continues the boundary until near the bridge, on the road leading from Brewood to Bilbrook, where a piece of land, lying in Mr. Jones's field, belongs to Codsall parish; the brook is the boundary from this place down to the lands belonging to Edward Monckton, Esq., at Coven Lawn.—*From a MSS. fragment.*

This is evidently only the first day's Walk.

16th and 17th September, 1861.

From the *Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

This ceremony commenced, agreeably to notice, from the Bell Inn on the Streetway road, westward, on the morning of the 16th inst.; Mr. Birks, of

Horsebrook, who, as a grown man, had walked the boundaries 23 years ago, acting as chief guide. As the clergy of the parish took no part in the perambulation, the old custom, revived in many parishes of late years, to connect religious services with the municipal ceremony, was not observed. The order of the vestry for the perambulation of the parish having been read, the procession started along the Watling Street or Streetway road, the brook which divides Brewood from Blymhill, and to the shire stone, at a lodge called the "Royal* Oak" (where those who had not previously made the perambulation were bumped); on to Lady Isabella's Well, up the road to Boscobel, outside Boscobel fence through Spring Coppice, to Renshaw Wood lane (at this part of the route, not only was the Royal Oak distinctly visible, but the view over the valley of the Severn, commanding the Wrekin and the Clee Hills, was magnificent); along Renshaw Wood lane to the road leading from Boscobel to Codsall Wood, where the road runs parallel with Chillington Park wall; past the park gate at Codsall Wood, and on through lanes and fields to Gunston; here Chillington† Brook is the boundary to Coven Lawn, at which place, it being half-past five o'clock, the procession returned to Brewood, and dined at the Swan Inn. On Tuesday morning, starting from Coven Lawn, across the fields to the Three Hammers Bridge, and along the brook to Brinsford; the Shropshire Union Canal had to be crossed once, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal twice, and the Grand Junction (London and North-Western) Railway twice; on through Paradise, Aspley, the Four Ashes, and Crateford—leaving Eaton House to the right into the Streetway road and back to the Bell, where the perambulators dined. Parish authorities from Codsall, Saredon, and Shareshill met the perambulators on their respective boundaries. The farmers on several points accompanied the procession through their grounds, and the inhabitants generally showed the greatest courtesy, though surprise was expressed that it was so long since a perambulation had passed before. The parishioners' churchwarden accompanied the perambulation on foot throughout, took the chair at both dinners, and was among the first to wade knee-deep through the culverts under the canal and railway. The actual time passed in walking was 7½ hours on Monday, and 6½ hours on Tuesday. The boys and others engaged in the procession showed the utmost endurance and good humour, and at Deepmoor Brook, the boundary to Shareshill, the broadest and deepest stream to be crossed, the young men shouted as lifting Mr. Birks upon their shoulders they plunged into the water. The report of the perambulation is expected to be presented to the vestry on Thursday next.

The report was presented and entered in the vestry minutes, where doubtless it will be accessible whenever the time comes to print the records of the present generation.

* *Erratum* for the White Oak Lodge.

† *Erratum* for Pendeford Brook; *vide antefo.* 59.

VII.—THE PARISH CHURCH.

Extract from a juste, trew, and parfect Survey and Inventorie of all goods, plate, jewells, vestements, belles, and or. ornaments of all Churches, Chappells, Brotherhoods, Gildes, Fraternities and companies, within the hundred of Cuttleston, in the County of Stafford, taken the thyrd day of October, in the Sixth year of the rayne of our Sovereign Lorde King Edward the Sixth, by Thomas Gyffard, Knyte, Walter Wrottesley and Edward Lyttylton, Esquires, by vertue of the Kings Ma. Commission to them directed in that behalfe as hereafter particularly appereth.—1552.

"BREREYWOOD.

"ffyrste—*a shute of Vestements of blew, broidered with greene.
" *a shute of Vestements of tawney, branched with flowers.
" one cope of the same.
" one greene vestement,† with an alb.
" one tawney vestement, with an alb.
" one vestement of dornix,‡ with an alb.
" a vestement of greene, broidered, with an alb.
" a cope of blew velvet, embroidered.
" viii. Towells.
" ij. chalices of Silver, with their patens.
" iiij. small Candlesticks of brasse.
" a pare of Orgayns, one pyxe of brass.
" iij. corporals,§ with three cases.
" a crosse, with part of the Staffe, copper and gylte.
" ij. crosses of brasse.
" one coverlett.
" a sepulker|| cloth, paynted.

* A suit of Vestments would be chasuble, stole, and maniple for the celebrant, dalmatic, stole, and maniple for the Deacon, tunicle for the Sub-Deacon.

† A Chasuble.

‡ Dornick; *i.e.*, Tournay—a linen cloth of Flemish manufacture.

§ A linen cloth under the elements at Communion, and so called from the body (*corpus*), or consecrated bread.—*J. S. G.*

|| Probably a curtain for the front of the niche, so called; possibly a pall.

" ffyrste—ij. paxes.*
" iiij. belles.
" one sainte belle.
" iij. Sacringe belles.
" one crosse cloth of lynen cloth, paynted.
" one senser of brasse."

The receipt of the churchwardens for the goods left with them by these Commissioners is not among the receipts preserved in the Record Office.

It has been disputed among Ecclesiologists whether the Church be dedicated to the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin or to S. Matthew. In my mind there is no doubt it is to the former.—From *J. H. S.* to the *Wolverhampton Chronicle.* 2nd Oct., 1864.

At the alterations in 1827, the carved oak work, which formed the stalls and the screen, was broken up, and dispersed about the parish. The font stands in a garden at Coven.—*Additions and Emendations to Notes and Collections relating to Brewood, fo.* 6.

In the Allotment of 1830, the Kneelings in Pew No. 10 were allotted severally to the Vicarage House and to Long Birch, the tenant of the latter being at that time the Roman Catholic Priest. In all probability the Commissioners judged that the Priest would not attend, and the kneelings allotted to Long Birch would consequently lapse to the Churchwardens from *non-user;* the Vicar might then be permitted to occupy the entire Pew.—*J. H. S.*

* Small tablets of silver or ivory, still used in the Church of Rome, to circulate the kiss of peace.—Dr. Hook's *Church Dictionary.*

VIII.—THE LEVESON TABLET.—*Fo.* 9 *ante.*

The Inscription on the Tablet lately replaced in the Church runs—

Here under lyeth interred y^e^ bodye of Ione sometime
The daughter of James Leveson Esquier which
*was
Ione first married to William Sheffington Esquier
^
Secondlie to William Fowke Gentleman et lastly to
Edward Giffard. Obiit ano dmi 1572.
This vertuous dame whyle that she lyved heer,
A godly matron was but Christ her ancre hold
Who will her corpes restore in Heaven's clere
Where now her soule her Saviour dothe behold
Lo here of lyfe the course and fatall race
That mortall fleshe uppon the earth must ronne
The which bothe yonge and old must trace
† When as the Lord cuttes of the the thred well sponne

A copy of this Inscription is in the *Ashmolean MSS.;* it has been extracted and kindly supplied to the Publisher by the Hon. Charles Wrottesley, M.A. It contains, besides the above, the two following lines, which must, together with the part on which they were engraved, have been removed from the Tablet.



* So interlined on the Tablet.

† The word "the" so repeated on the Tablet.

IX.—INSCRIPTIONS ON THE BELLS.

1st Bell.

Mr. Richard Fowler, Vicar.
James Barber & Thomas Hickin, Churchwardens.
1762. Lester & Packe, of London, fecit.

2nd Bell.

Henry Bagley made mee, 1692.

3rd Bell.

AMBROUS (three bells and a coronet in a Shield.)
MMT (2 Hounds passant.) S ‡ OBAFIT ‡ DNO. I ‡ M.

4th Bell.

Mr. John Moss, Vicar.
Mr. Richard Jordan,
& Thomas Handcocks,
Churchwardens, 1734.

5th Bell.

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS. 1585. 

Great Bell.

VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS.
MENTES TUORUM VISITO.

The Initials on the 5th Bell have been identified as those of Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham, who helped to cast "Great Tom" of Lincoln. The Shield on the 3rd Bell, as the stamp of the Norfolk Bell Founders. Many attempts have been made to decipher the two inscriptions on the 3rd Bell, but hitherto without success. The Reverend Author of *Practical Remarks on Belfries and Ringers* (Bell and Daldy) is of opinion that "the Bell is the work "of a clumsy and illiterate workman of the 16th Century, using "stamps of an earlier date." It is noticeable that the rubbing on paper of the letters OBAFIT ‡ DNO. I. if inverted read IOHN ‡ GIFFARD.

X.—THE EVENING BELL.—*Fo.* 10 *ante.*

On the 30th of December, 1872, the *Staffordshire Advertiser* published the following as "from a Correspondent:"—

"Brewood.—Curfew or Compline Bell.—A bell immemorially rung at "eight each evening from All Hallows to Candlemas, has been discontinued. "The amount paid for ringing this bell was long considered a parish expense, "and was each year paid from the church rate. The late Miss (Leonora) "Monckton paid for its ringing from 1864* (the year in which the last church "rate was granted by the Vestry) till her death; about All Hallows following "(1870) £2 was found in the Offertory in a packet marked for the Bellringer "(Mary Daw) who continued to ring it till Candlemas following. Opinions "differ as to the origin of this bell. In Vestry, in August, 1864, the present "Vicar (as our report stated) declared 'it would be a great comfort to knock "'out the charge for ringing the curfew, as it was a stupid old relic of the time "'of English feudalism.' In *Brewood; a Résumé Historical and Topographical,* "it is stated 'as hard to say whether this evening bell has come down from the "'days when all the canonical hours of prayer were marked by the ringing of "'a bell, or whether it has originated in the convenience of the inhabi- "'tants as a signal during the winter months to cease work.' We may "mention that the history of the *co-everfu* 'rung at compline hour' is "a problem. It has generally been supposed a restriction tyrannically imposed "by the Conquerer on his English subjects from which they were relieved "by his son Beauclerk; and yet the *co-everfu,* or curfew, is constantly mentioned "in the statutes of subsequent reigns, as well as in the ballads of the period of "Chaucer and later. The grievance would seem to have been that William the "Conqueror *enforced* the curfew which had previously been, and was again, a "regulation of police, which each burgh or parish could, as it thought right, "enact for itself. If this our view be correct, the evening bell continued to be "rung, *not* as a relic of feudalism, but of local self-government."

* The then Churchwardens wrote to state that if this highly-respected and most liberal lady gave anything specially for the curfew they did not know of it.

XI.—THE REV. WILLIAM BUDWORTH, A.M.,

HEAD MASTER AND VICAR.—(*Fo.* 27 *ante.*)

The following letter from the Rev. Henry Kempson, once Head Master of Brewood School, to Mr. Parke of Wolverhampton, contains interesting particulars:—

Long Preston, Skipton, Yorks, July 28, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,

In your researches for information respecting the Grammar School of Brewood, it may have come under your notice that, for a great number of years previous to my appointment to the Head Mastership of it, the small benefice of Shareshill was given by Sir Edward Littleton, as principal Trustee, to successive Head Masters, as a presumed token of regard or memorial to Mr. Budworth, under whom Sir Edward and other distinguished persons received their School education; one of whom was Bishop Hurd. In 1745 Mr. Budworth died, and in 1748 a tablet was erected to his memory in Shareshill Church, with a Latin Inscription written by the Bishop, who was one of the most elegant scholars of his day. My wish is to point out to your notice this Epitaph to the memory of Mr. Budworth: it is strikingly beautiful. The features of the character are finely drawn, and expressed in elegant Latinity. It would appear, from an account of Brewood School and its Masters in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for about 1745, that Mr. Budworth, though a superior scholar and good man, was an eccentric person, and his eccentricities were more obvious to the multitude than his excellences.

The inscription on the monument in the chancel of Shareshill Church, both in Bishop Hurd's Latin and in an English translation, has been printed *in extenso* in *Notes and Collections relating to Brewood. Appendix fo.* 106-7.

The essay alluded to by Mr. Kempson is in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1792, and is entitled "The Rev. W. Budworth." It is therein mentioned among other matters that the Rev. Roger Bromley, curate of Brewood, was some time "Usher to Mr. Budworth," though, whether as the second master on the foundation or as personal assistant, is not explained. He left in consequence of Mr. Budworth's "imperious temper;" but on Mr. Budworth's death was invited to return to Brewood. It is further mentioned—

He (Mr. Budworth) found means to enlarge the schools, and to make both his own and the sub-master's rooms more comfortable.

XII.—THOMAS CARLESS THE YOUNGER.—
Vide ante fo. 29.

The melancholy accident recorded in the following paragraph particularizes the occasion of his retirement from the office of Station Master at the Four Ashes.

From the *Guardian*, December 4th, 1850.

"On the 21st ult., a young man, named Josiah Moulton, a tailor, was killed "at the Four Ashes Station, on the London and North Western Railway, "between Birmingham and Stafford. The station office is upon the down side, and "the deceased, who was going on by the up-train, had not received his ticket "when that train stopped. He put his wife and two young children into the "train, and then crossed to obtain his tickets. He was called to come over, as "the up-train was being detained for him, and accordingly hurried across, not-"withstanding the approach of the down express train, which knocked him "down and killed him on the spot. We may mention that this station is in "charge of an octogenarian and his female servant."

On his headstone at his own desire his name is thus recorded:—

THOMAS CARLESS
(not Careless as heretofore written),
late of BREWOOD.
He died December 27, 1852.
Aged 84 years.

XIII.—THE REV. JEREMIAH SMITH, D.D.

Jeremiah, the son of Jeremiah and Ann Smith, was born in the house with the bow window, next the Swan Inn, on the west side of the Market-place. His father was a carpenter;* as *his* father and grandfather had been before him. The house in which Dr. Smith was born was copyhold property of his father, who built likewise the large house (when built considered the best in the town) adjoining the Lion Inn, called "The Malthouse," *now* "The "Poplars," but never lived to inhabit it. His grandfather lived at the Bargate House, now the property of Mr. William Lees. His great-grandfather lived at the large half-timbered house, now sometimes called The Rookery (opposite the back gates of The Laurels), the stables and barns belonging to which, known as the Foldyard, are a square opposite; they were the freehold property of Jeremiah and Goodeth, and including the Bargate House, extended from the School land to the Bargate Street, in the form of a Y intersected at its branch by Newport Street.†

* Described in the *Admission Register of the Manchester School* as "trades-"men," which they might be styled, as they occasionally traded in malt and other agricultural produce, but they were correctly handicraftsmen or artisans, who in the last century took precedence of retail dealers. Subsequent to the death of my grandfather, the carpenters' business in Brewood was for very many years in the Daw family, of which my own wife was a member; singularly enough, in the *Admission Register*, as above, my marriage is unrecorded among those of other sons of Dr. Smith. (*Admission Register, Fo.* 7.)

† Eight years ago, when the fences of the Smiths' Cote were stocked up, my experienced agent expressed his belief that the Cotelands "had been grubbed "out of the old Forest"—very probably it was the allotment to the Smith of the town, when the Parish was enclosed. At what period my ancestors exchanged the anvil for the plane I do not know. The old premises, occupied by Jeremiah and Goodeth Smith, were, I believe, mortgaged and foreclosed—the Malthouse, the House in the Market-place, with other of my grandfather's property, were sold to "Edward Tongue of Aldridge, Co. of Stafford, "Distiller;" two closes, called Shargrave's Hill Field, were sold by my father to the Hon. Edward Monckton, in 1828. The Bargate House and premises (the freehold property and residence of my great-grandfather), were sold some years after my father had built the Laurels, to the deterioration of the latter property, to which they adjoin, as well as to my own subsequently acquired property, the Dawscroft, on the opposite side of the street. My

The following memoir is abridged from the *Manchester Courier*, 6th January, 1855:—

Dr. Smith was born the 22nd of July, 1771,* at Brewood, where his progenitors had been for many generations small proprietors under the Giffards of Chillington. He was educated at the Grammar School there, under the Rev. Dr. Croft. He matriculated at Hertford College (now merged in Magdalene Hall) in the year 1790, whence he removed, on gaining one of the Exhibitions, to Corpus Christi College, then under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Cooke. He duly proceeded to the degrees of B.A. and M.A.† Among his contemporaries and intimate acquaintance at Oxford were Phillpotts, Coplestone, and Mant, subsequently well known as Bishops respectively of Exeter, Llandaff, and Down and Connor; and his friendship, especially with the two former, was continued in after life. His title for orders was the curacy of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, and his first scholastic appointment was the post of assistant to the Second Master of King Edward's School in that town; neither of these he retained long. His first curacy he soon exchanged for that of S. Mary's Chapel, Moseley; and on the elevation of the Second Master, Mr. Cooke, to the head mastership of King Edward's School, Mr. Smith was appointed Second Master.‡ This office he filled until his nomination to Manchester, in the year

father, like many who have succeeded in life, was very apt to exaggerate the difficulties of his early days. Though the Swan Inn (now the property of the Master, Mr. John Ray) was obliged to be sold immediately on my grandfather's death, yet "the Malthouse" was not sold till nine years afterwards, evidently for outfit, when my father was appointed Second Master in Birmingham, and the House in the Market-place (where he was born) nine years subsequent on his appointment as High Master of Manchester. He sold Shargrave's Hill Field and the Bargate for private, irrespective of any pecuniary, reasons. In fact, he had always a very substantial landed property of inheritance to fall back upon; so little, indeed, was property an object to him, that he did not present himself in the Manor Court for admittance to the Cotelands till 1847, when he was admitted as heir-at-law to his brother James, by whose death, not long after his father, in 1790, Dr. Smith had acquired all this property, both freehold and copyhold. I have in my library Harrison's *British Classicks*, 7 vols., and Harrison's *British Novelists*, 10 vols., both given my father when a schoolboy by his own father; and I have a bureau of solid mahogany and oak, which was made for my father to take with him to Oxford.

* Baptised the 23rd day of the following month.

† B.A., 1794; M.A., 1797; B.D., 1810; D.D., 1811.

‡ The circumstances attending Mr. Cooke's elevation as Head Master and Mr. Smith's appointment as Second were peculiar. See *An Abstract of the Charter of King Edward the Sixth for Founding the Free School in Birmingham*, by the Rev. George Croft, D.D.; with Appendix containing *Letters from the Rev. Spencer Madan*. Birmingham: E. Piercy. 1797. Compare *ante fo.* 28.

1807, when, upon the death of Charles Lawson, Esq., M.A., who had been for more than forty years High Master of the Free Grammar School there, the then President of Corpus Christi College before mentioned (the patron of the school) presented his *eleve*, Mr. Smith, to the post, who thereupon took his Doctor's degree. He filled the High Master's chair for thirty years, during which he held successively the curacies of S. Mark's Chapel, Cheetham Hill; S. George's Chapel, Carrington; and Holy Trinity, Salford; and subsequently the incumbency of S. Peter's Church and the rectory of S. Anne; to the last he was presented in 1823 by Dr. Law, then Bishop of Chester. He was also nominated a King's Preacher in the diocese of Chester by Bishop Law's successor, Dr. Blomfield, who was afterwards Bishop of London. He resigned the head mastership of the school and the rectory of S. Anne in 1837; and, except that he held the small vicarage of Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire (a benefice of which his wife's relatives were the patrons*), until 1847, lived till the time of his death in private life.

The period of Dr. Smith's high mastership was, perhaps, the most brilliant epoch in the history of Manchester Free Grammar School. His pupils distinguished themselves by the prizes which they gained, and the high honours to which they attained in the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and in almost every department of active life—in the Church, in the law, in the medical profession, and in the honourable occupation of the British merchant—they have occupied posts of distinction. His preceptorial character cannot be better described than by quoting a speech by the Rev. J. H. Marsden, afterwards Canon of Manchester, and Professor of Classical Antiquities in Cambridge University, at the presentation of a costly and beautiful present of plate from his former scholars at Manchester, on his resignation:—"It has "often been remarked, and is generally believed, that the severe and continual "application, which is necessary to form the scholar, is apt to generate an "austerity and repulsiveness of manner—that in the same person the character "of the scholar and the gentleman are seldom to be found united; but the "scholars of Manchester School have had the good fortune to know that this "rule is not without its exception; they have had daily presented to their eyes "a proof that elegance and erudition may sometimes go together, and that even "the schoolmaster may be distinguished among other gentlemen by an "irresistible courteousness of manner; and this is by no means all; for neither "the ornamental nor the useful parts of education are worth much unless built "upon a sure foundation, and the only sure foundation is that of piety and "virtue. Upon this foundation we were always taught to build; we were "carefully trained to emulate those bright examples which cast a lustre over "the annals of our school; we were taught to 'fear God and honour the "'King.'"

At the same time he received a similar present from S. Anne's congregation. He had in 1812 received a silver cup as a testimonial from Edward

* *Vide ante fo.* 30, note to name of Edward Simpson.

Greaves, Esq., High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and in 1833 two silver salvers from his co-trustees of the Bolton Grammar School.

The closing years of his life were partly spent at Leamington and partly at his native town. During the last four years the once clear and vigorous intellect, which so distinguished him, was in some degree overclouded, and the bodily infirmities of old age crept upon him. He had married* Felicia, daughter of William Anderton, of Moseley Wake Green,† near Birmingham, who, together with his unmarried daughter, ministered to his declining days with the most affectionate and unceasing attention. He died on S. Thomas's Day, 1854, at the age of 83 years.

All Dr. Smith ever published was a Sermon preached before the North Worcester Volunteers at Tewkesbury, on 12th May, 1805; its title—*A Vindication of Defensive War and of the Military Profession.*

While Second Master at Birmingham and for the first four years that he was High Master at Manchester his house had been kept for him by his only sister, Sarah,‡ whose good management and most kind treatment obtained him many boarders and laid the foundation of his large fortune.

His second daughter was married from the Laurels; as the register has not, I believe, been published or printed elsewhere, I extract it:—

MARRIED.

George Benjamin Sandford (clerk) and Felicia Smith, September 30, 1845.

* On the 27th July, 1811, at King's Norton, Co. Worcester.

† There is an amusing anecdote of the Andertons of Moseley Wake Green and the Birmingham Church and King Riots to be found *fo.* 118 in the *Remains of the late Thomas W. Hill, Esq., F.R.A.S.*, privately printed, London, 1859, edited by his Son, M. D. Hill, Esq., Recorder of Birmingham.

‡ If what he stated *ante fo.* 23 be correct (and I have no reason to suppose it incorrect) she would have been the foster-sister of Thomas Joseph Giffard, 19th Lord of Chillington.

XIV.—OLD DUMMY.

From the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, 9th March, 1872.

Death of an Octogenarian.—Since the commencement of the year a man long well known here has died at the age of eighty-six years, Thomas Oldfield, a native of Brewood, and born deaf and dumb. Notwithstanding this incapacity he discharged the duties of house servant and porter at the Grammar School during the presidencies of the Rev. Henry Kempson and the Rev. H. B. Mason, being twenty-seven years with the former and ten years with the latter: in his boyhood he had been employed as page by the Rev. Hamlet Harrison, so that he was in the service of three successive Head Masters during a period extending over more than half a century, and the surrounding *alumni* of Brewood Grammar School during that period will all remember "Old Dummy." We do not hear that he ever received any special training as a deaf and dumb man, but he could read and write and carry on a conversation by signs with those to whom he was familiar; he had special signs for all his acquaintance; he distinguished one well-known family in the neighbourhood by stretching the corners of his month, and another by snubbing the end of his nose.

The following has been inscribed on a cruciform headstone in Brewood Churchyard, by order of the Rev. Edwin Kempson, Rector of Castle Bromwich:—

Sacred
to the memory of
THOMAS OLDFIELD,
who died January 10, 1872,
aged 86 years.

He was 27 years in the Service of
the late Rev. Henry Kempson.

Bereft alike of hearing and of speech,
He yet fulfilled the task within his reach;
A life of honest useful service led,
And laboured to the last for daily bread.

Reader! whoe'er thou art, as faithful be
In using better gifts vouchsafed to thee.

It was suggested to Mr. Kempson that the inscription might mention that Thomas Oldfield had been in the service of three successive Head Masters, but he declined, stating that "the "memorial was a private affair in the connection with his long "service in the family of my late cousin."

XV.—MALTHOUSES.

The following Malthouses were in the town thirty years ago. Those marked with an asterisk are at work at the present time:—

The Angel.
* Bill's, now Greene's.
Brewood Hall.
* Dean's Hall.
The Fleur-de-lis.
Grundy's, or Wakelam's.
* The Malt Shovel.
Mullard's in Dean Street.
Richards' in Stafford Street; this had been out of work for ten years previous.
* The Rodney.
* Webb's, or Jenson's, in Sandy Lane.

The Malthouse at the Bargate House (Lees') has commenced working since.

There is a Malthouse at Somerford Farm, besides a private one at the Hall. Two (Hughes') at Coven—one at Standeford Mill; and one at Long Birch, not in work.

XVI.—GUNSTON.—*Vide ante fo.* 39.

From the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, 19th April, 1865.

Mr. Mason, who a few years ago was appointed by the Confederate Government in America to represent them in this country, was, we understand, in Wolverhampton a few days since on a visit to a friend. Whilst here he took the opportunity of going over to Gunston, near Brewood, an estate which formerly belonged to his ancestors on the maternal side. Mr. Mason was, we hear, much interested in his visit, and took away with him several articles as relics with which he was supplied by the present occupier of the existing farm-house. It seems Mr. Mason's ancestor, Colonel George Mason, prior to his emigrating to America, was or had been a Member of Parliament, and commanded a regiment of Cavalry on the side of the King at the Battle of Worcester. After the defeat and dispersal of the King's Forces, he escaped to the Colonies in 1651, and landed at Norfolk, in the colony of Virginia. His family followed him, as did also Roger Fowke, his friend in Staffordshire, and a comrade in arms. Colonel Mason's son married Mr. Fowke's daughter, and thence the present Mr. Mason is descended. The estate of Gunston, near Brewood, prior to its passing into the hands of the Giffards of Chillington, belonged to the Fowke family, of which the present Sir Frederic Fowke is the head; and their attachment to their native place was so strong that when they emigrated and purchased property in America, they gave to their new residence the name of Gunston Hall, which is situated in the neighbourhood of the Potomac River in Virginia, nearly adjoining the estate of General Washington at Mount Vernon, the Gunston estate being the residence of Mr. Mason's grandfather. From the prominent position which Mr. Mason occupied in the public mind on his first landing in England, these few particulars in reference to his connection with Staffordshire will no doubt be read with interest by many of our readers.

Mr. Mason, when in Toronto, was shown the first edition of this *résumé*, and wrote as follows to Mr. John Hoskin, of that city, Attorney-Advocate:—

1867, July 15.—The fact was, I went from London to Wolverhampton solely with the view to visit Gunston Hall, which was some six or eight miles distant from that town, Mr. Parke having kindly promised through a common friend to go with me to Gunston whenever I should come,—a courtesy which he made good in a most hospitable manner.

XVII.—THE HON. EDWARD MONCKTON.

The following are the Polls at each General Election while Mr. Monckton sat for Stafford. The names of the unsuccessful Candidates are given in *Italics*, from H. S. Smith's *Parliaments of England.* T means Tory; W Whig.

1780. Hon. E. Monckton, T., 258.
R. B. Sheridan, W., 248.
Richard Whitworth, 168.
Andrew John Drummond, 46.

1784. Hon. E. Monckton.
R. B. Sheridan.

1790. Hon. E. Monckton, 264.
R. B. Sheridan, 264.
George Sloper, 182.
B. Bond Hopkins, 145.

1796. Hon. E. Monckton.
R. B. Sheridan.

1802. Hon. E. Monckton.
R. B. Sheridan.

1806. Richard Mansel Phillips, T., 412.
Hon. E. Monckton, T., 408.
Thomas Sheridan, W., 165.

1807. Hon. E. Monckton, T. 419.
R. M. Phillips, T. 319.
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., W., 285.

XVIII.—THE LAURELS.

"Jereh. Smith" (*vide ante fo.* 81 *et infrà fo.* 91) married Ann, daughter of George and Ann Brown; the copyhold messuages and croft, now the site of The Laurels, were, I believe, her marriage portion. The headstone in Brewood Churchyard to the memory of George and Ann Brown has lately been restored at the cost of Mr. William Brown, of the Brookfields, Belbroughton, Co. of Worcester.

Rebecca Careless (mentioned *suprà fo.* 7 and 11) was another daughter, and her portion was the Leaseowes, or Styche's Pieces, now the property of Mr. Elwell, of Oakley. She was thrice married, but had no children by any one of her three husbands. On the occasion of each marriage her copyhold property was surrendered to the uses of her will, and she devised it to her nephew and godson, Dr. Smith. The site of The Laurels, which had been mortgaged to her as some security for the funds required by her nephew when at Oxford, she devised to his sister, and bequeathed plate and jewellery to my own sister, her grandniece.

XIX.—S. MARY'S, BREWOOD.

From the *Tablet*, Saturday, 22nd June, 1844.

On Thursday, the Church of S. Mary, at Brewood, was consecrated with all solemnity, the ceremony having been postponed from Wednesday (the day appointed) in consequence of the illness of the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, the officiating Bishop. The style of the new Church is Early English, its length, including the tower and the chancel, nearly 100 feet, and the cost £1,345. The tower is surmounted by an elegant spire. In the churchyard is a large cross as of old. The interior is beautifully chaste, the screen and rood loft (with the rood) are perfect, the floor laid with encaustic tiles, and there are three windows of stained glass, the gift of Mr. Pugin. Five hundred of the faithful may fulfil the obligation of hearing Mass within its precincts, and the entire building reflects great credit on the architect. Upwards of twelve priests of the district assisted the Bishop at the ceremonies of consecration, and a most efficient choir from Birmingham did great justice to the music of Palestrina in the High Mass, *Coram Episcopo*, sung by the Rev. J. Moore, the officiating priest, the Rev. B. Ivers and the Rev. T. Leith acting as deacon and subdeacon. The Bishop, standing under the rood screen, delivered a most impressive discourse on the past state of England, and the present position and future prospects of the Church, urging the Protestants to seek truth, and the Catholics to let their light so shine that the glories of Catholic England might be revived. The whole ceremony was deeply interesting, and the day will be a memorable one in Brewood.

Notwithstanding the above, I was informed by the late Mission Priest (1872) that Bishop Ullathorne had inspected the Altar, and found it had not been consecrated, and that Canon Rogers, R.D., who was present in June, 1844, stated that the Chapel and Cemetery had only been blessed by Bishop Wiseman.

In the Priest's garden is a flower-basket contrived in the trunk of an enormous yew tree, which grew at Whiteladies, and presented by the Misses Evans to my lamented friend, the Rev. J. S. Grenside.

XX.—THE WAY TO THE FOUR ASHES.—

Vide ante fo. 55.

From the Brewood *Vestry Minutes.*

At a Vestry Meeting, on the 17th day of December, 1781, called on Sunday, the 9th day of December, for the purpose of considering about the Inconvenience of a Bridge built over the footway at Summerford Mill, and of the future expense which is likely to attend the repairs of the said Bridge, it was agreed that the expense of an Appeal at the next Quarter Sessions against the road being turned that way, and the repairing the Bridge from time to time, shall be paid out of the Poor's Rate.—Witness our hands,

* Thos. Pitt.	Richard Nichols ×
† Thos. Vaughton.	Wm. Ward's mark ×
‡ Jer$^{h.}$ Smith.	John Obary.
§ Joseph Brewster.	¶ Edward Ward.
Thos. Goostree.	** Thos. Careless.
\|\| Mich. Lovatt.	John Paulton.
Jos. Jesson.	John Hadley's mark ×

* Of Pearsehay. † Of Horsebrook. ‡ *Vide ante fo.* 81 and *fo.* 89.
§ Of Somerford Mill. || Of Standeford. ¶ Of the Four Ashes.
** Usher of the Grammar School (*vide ante fo.* 2).

Note to *fo.* 31.—Among the *alumni* of Brewood Grammar School the name of the well-known Mr. William Parke, of Wolverhampton, should not be omitted.

Blackladies; note to Pedigree of Giffard of Chillington.—"John "Giffard, recusant, ffarmer, thereof." In the William Salt Library at Stafford is a portfolio containing Captain Eyre's *Journal*, with drawings by himself and by Holler, among which is a sketch of Blackladies with the following legend:—

"1644. The old Benedictine Nunnery at Brewood, "which was held against the Royalists under Lord "Wilmott for six days when they left to attempt "the raising of Dudley Castle, where was blocked "in Sir Thomas Levison for the King. This house "is large, and was founded in the time of King "Richard y^e^ first, but when valued at the visitation "the revenue was small."

From which it appears that a Parliamentarian Garrison had occupied the house of John Giffard, recusant, who was probably in the King's army.

The Hattons; note to *fo.* 39.—In the *Survey* of the Parish by the Parliamentary Commissioners 1649 part of the tithe of the Hattons is described as "in the occupation of "Mr. Stanton;" and on the Sunday when Charles the Second was at Boscobel, when he desired mutton for dinner, Colonel Carless "repaired to the Sheepcot "of Mr. William Staunton" (or Stanton), "who "rented part of the demesne of Boscobel, to provide "the meat, killing one of the best sheep with his "dagger."—Blount's *Boscobel.*

Postscript.

There are too many circumstances, even in the LAST CENTURY AND A HALF, connected with residents in Brewood, of whom I have only traditionary knowledge. I should be very glad if I had authentic information concerning MASON, of the White House at Somerford, whose singular pursuits and abstruse studies gained him the reputation of "a Wizard"; of his friend, MARIGOLD, a most skilful cabinet-maker, whose elaborate mantelshelves survive in more than one house in the town; and of Mrs. SKINNER, the widow of one Bishop of Aberdeen, and mother of another, who was (I have heard) sixty years ago resident at the large house at the Church Gates, previously the property and residence of Thomas Careless, the Usher of the Grammar School.

Memoir
OF
The Compiler.

(From the Admission Register of Manchester School.)

While the foregoing has been in the press, the third volume of the *Admission Register of Manchester School* has been published by the Cheetham Society, and *fo.* 231 contains the following:—

James Hicks, Son of the Rev. J. Smith, D.D., High Master of the Free Grammar School, and Rector of S. Anne's, Manchester—*ætate* 8.

The third Son.

At the age of seventeen he entered the office of Ogilvy Gillanders and Co., of Liverpool, and proceeded thence to Bombay and Calcutta, being employed in the mercantile house of Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. He made the voyage to India overland with one of the first parties which so made its way after Mr. Waghorn had arranged the monthly transmission of the Overland mail to Bombay. After about five years spent at Calcutta he returned to England by the Cape, and subsequently entered as a student at Lincoln's-inn, and was called to the Bar by the honourable Society of the Inner Temple, at Hilary Term, 1852, and was at the same time elected on the Oxford Circuit.

Mr. James H. Smith has always taken much interest in Church matters, and in the *Ten Years' Experience in S. George's-in-the-East*, he is referred to as "the layman who volunteered his services as secretary in the trying "times of the cholera in 1866." He was married on the 27th July, 1869, at S. Peter's Church, London Docks, to Mary Anne Daw.

He was President of the eighty-third and last anniversary meeting of old scholars in 1864. Since that date the meeting has been discontinued.

He published, in 1867, *Brewood; a Résumé Historical and Topographical*; in 1868, *Reminiscences of Forty Years, by an Hereditary High Churchman*, a series of papers reprinted from the *Ecclesiastic*; in 1870, *Brewood Chancel, the Tombs of the Giffards*; and in 1871, *The Parish in History and in Church and State*, a series reprinted from the *Church Review*, and favourably noticed by several of the reviews. He also frequently contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, whilst under the editorship of Mr. Walford, and several Church periodicals.

In the foregoing is nothing untrue, but a great deal not unlikely to mislead. Though "in the mercantile house of Gillanders, Arbuthnot,

" and Co., in Calcutta," I was not employed in buying and selling, for which I have no ability—I was their bookkeeper. My connection with " Church periodicals " has been simply fortuitous; I have ever written from a layman's point of view, and I have contributed to many secular newspapers both in Calcutta and in this country. I fear that the statement I have " always taken much interest in " Church matters " will appear ridiculous to those acquainted with the circumstances, since I have never acquired the confidence of the Church party sufficiently to have been elected a committee-man or a delegate of any Church institution. When for twelve months I acted as churchwarden at S. Alban the Martyr, Holborn, it was at the personal request of the Parishioners' Protestant Churchwarden. On the other hand, I have had much confidence placed in me as an accountant and a financier; besides numerous private agencies intrusted to me, the Shareholders in Thompson's Continental Boat Building Company elected me their Liquidator by a large majority over a well-known City accountant, the appointment being entirely unsolicited on my part.

It was in my capacity as Bookkeeper to S. George's-in-the-East Church Mission that I was married at S. Peter's, London Docks, by the Rev. Charles F. Lowder, M.A., the Priest-Superior of the Mission, " with full choir and high celebration:" my wife, as stated above (*fo.* 81), was a Brewood woman.

The memoir gives me no local habitation or name. I am not a homeless man, and, though an author, I have never lived in a garret in Grub Street. Within two years of my father's death I commenced to build and plant on these premises, and I have since 1862 occupied the Dawscroft Cottage, in addition to my chambers in London, 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

In the memoir of many of my schoolfellows in *The Admission Register*, it is mentioned what parish offices they have served. I served as Parishioners' Churchwarden and Guardian of Brewood for 1870-72.

It has already been mentioned that after my grandfather's death the business of carpenter has been in my wife's family; they had been a family of copyholders and blacksmiths. William Daw, carpenter, who died in 1867, was for upwards of a quarter of a century Trumpeter in the Lichfield Troop of the Staffordshire Yeomanry.

[SEE OVER.

The following, from the *Guardian*, 19th October, 1864, epitomizes my connection with the School:—

Manchester Free Grammar School held its anniversary dinner last Wednesday evening, Mr. James Hicks Smith, barrister-at-law, in the chair; Mr. John A. Bremner, merchant and drysalter, in the vice. The attendance was below the average, owing to the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Farnworth. In the course of the evening the Rev. George Perkins, a master and *quondam* pupil, remarked that when the sonorous voice of the chairman rolled down the table it reminded him of the past time when the voice of the former High Master (Mr. Smith's father) rolled down the schoolroom. The Chairman, in returning thanks for his own health, mentioned that it was five-and-thirty years that very day since he was entered in the books of Manchester School, and that during eight years he passed "through the school," beginning in the Lower School and ending in the High Master's first class.

I was entered in the Lower School 12th October, 1829, in the *Admission Register* on entering the Middle School in the following year. I was in Brewood School under the Rev. Henry Kempson for some eight months before going to Liverpool. The Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned as being at Farnworth was Mr. Gladstone.

The Dawscroft, Lammas Day, 1874.

O Dilecti Labores! Valete.

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